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BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL

Vol. CXXXV
(New Series)

No. 2029

OCTOBER 24, 1935

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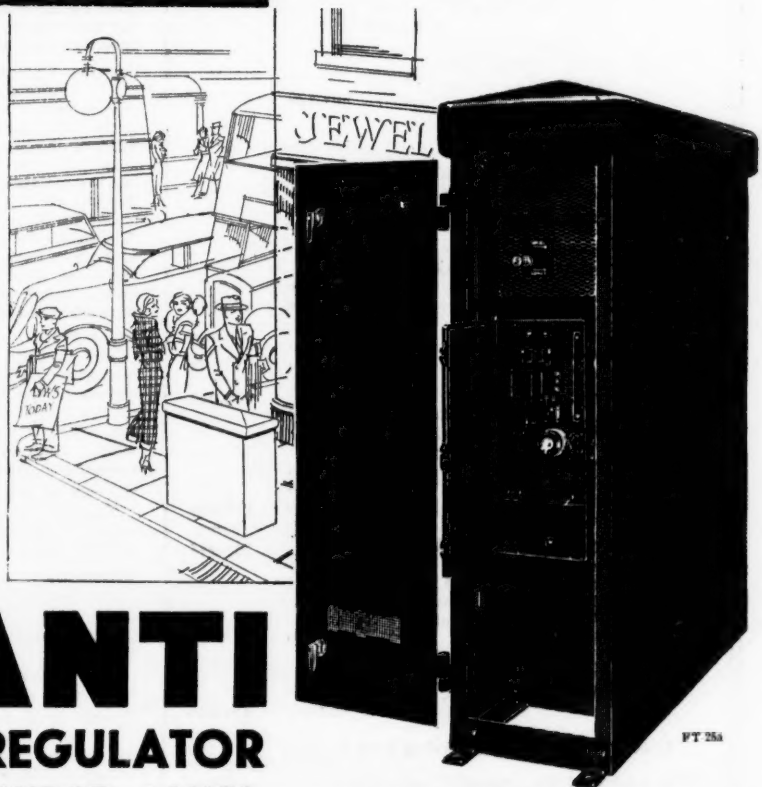

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72–2029

BRITISH CELANESE LIMITED

Directors :

Dr. HENRY DREYFUS (*Chairman*) } *Jt. Managing Directors.*
Dr. CAMILLE DREYFUS }
Brig.-Gen. Sir WILLIAM ALEXANDER, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.
ALEXANDER CLAVEL. R. A. MURRAY, C.A. WALTER MACLACHLAN.
Dr. M. SOLLER. G. H. SPILMAN, A.I.C. GEORGE H. WHIGHAM.

Bankers : MIDLAND BANK LIMITED, 5, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2. LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, 72, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3. MARTINS BANK, LTD., Hanover Square, London, W.1.

Solicitors : LINKLATERS & PAINES, 2, Bond Court, London, E.C.4.

Auditors : THOMSON MCLINTOCK & Co., C.A., 71, Queen Street, London, E.C.4.

Secretary and Registered Office : W. H. POXON, F.I.S.A., Celanese House, 22, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 29th, 1935

To be presented at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held at The Great Hall, Southern House, Cannon Street Station, London, E.C.4, on Thursday, October 31 1935, at 11.30 o'clock a.m.

The Directors herewith submit the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended June 29, 1935.

The Balance of Trading Account for the year (after charging cost of Production including Maintenance) amounted to			£2,350,491
The profit for the year, after providing for General Sales and Administrative Expenses, Royalties, Excise Duty, adjustments of Stock Values, Research and Advertising, amounted to			1,156,881
DEDUCT :—			
1. Depreciation for the year ended June 29, 1935	£304,000		
2. Commutation of Royalties, proportion written off	61,142		
		365,142	
3. Debenture Charges—			
Interest on and Premium on Redemption of First Mortgage 7% Debenture Stock	£49,627		
Interest on and Premium on Redemption of 5½% Mortgage Debenture Stock	165,974		
		215,601	
			580,743
Balance for the year ended June 29, 1935 ...			576,138
Brought forward as at June 30, 1934... ...			113,804
			689,942
The Directors have made the following provisions :—			
(*a*) Underwriting Commission on 5½% Mortgage Debenture Stock, amount written off	£25,000		
(*b*) Provision for Income Tax ...	133,000		
			158,000
Amount available for distribution ...			531,942
DEDUCT :—			
Dividends (less Income Tax) on First Preference Shares :—			
(*a*) Paid for 2 years ended October 31, 1932	£217,000		
(*b*) Declared before but paid after June 29, 1935, for half-year ended April 30, 1933 ...	54,250		
			271,250
Leaving to be carried forward at June 29, 1935			£260,692

The volume of the Company's production and sales shows a large increase as compared with the previous year and constitutes a record in its history, with the result that the net profit is substantially increased, in spite of a large loss sustained on Stocks through the reduction in the rate of Excise Duty from 1s. to 6d. per lb.

It is well known that there has been a general substantial increase in the production of Artificial Silk Yarn in Great Britain during the year, and the Directors are pleased to be able to state that the Company has already obtained more than a proportionate share of this increase. It is confidently anticipated that the Company's share of this increase will be further largely augmented by reason of the increasing variety and superior quality of its products, which facts are recognised by every branch of the textile industry.

The profit-earning capacity of the Company has been largely increased, and the estimated profits for the first quarter of the current year are approximately 70% more than for the corresponding period in the previous year. The Directors consider the prospects for the future to be very favourable, provided no material setback occurs in the trade of the country.

In addition to the dividends for two years paid on the 7% First Cumulative Preference Shares during the year under review, and the half-year's dividend paid on July 31st (which, having been declared before June 29th, is included in the Accounts) a further dividend for one full year has been declared and is payable on October 31, 1935. As at the latter date, therefore, arrears on these Shares will have been extinguished up to April 30, 1934.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—MAINTENANCE AND DEPRECIATION.

The Buildings, Plant and Machinery have been efficiently maintained, the amount of £373,192 having been expended under this head, as compared with £332,887 for the previous year.

In addition to this maintenance expenditure, £304,000 has been allocated to Depreciation, increasing the Depreciation Reserve to £2,785,606.

Capital Expenditure for the year amounted to £505,000. Additions and extensions charged to Capital during the last four years have amounted to approximately £1,600,000. At the close of the financial year commitments in respect of further additions and extensions to the amount of £319,000 were outstanding.

FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK.

The Company redeemed during the year £64,405 First Mortgage Debenture Stock in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed. Since the end of the financial year a further amount of £68,503 has been deposited with the Trustees on account of the current year's redemption, which, when applied, will reduce the amount of Stock outstanding to £512,162.

RESEARCH AND ADVERTISING.

The amount written off under this head for the year is £148,331, including expenditure on new patents, and the amount carried forward is £163,998.

COMMUTATION OF ROYALTIES.

£61,142 has been written off, reducing the book figure to £1,100,558.

UNDERWRITING COMMISSION ON 5½% MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK.

The amount of £25,000 has been written off, leaving a balance of £50,000 to be written off.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. O. V. G. Hoare resigned his seat on the Board and Mr. Walter Maclachlan was elected a Director to fill the vacancy. Mr. Maclachlan retires in accordance with the Articles of Association and offers himself for re-election.

The following Directors retire by rotation and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election :—

MR. A. CLAVEL.
DR. M. SOLLER.
MR. G. H. WHIGHAM.

AUDITORS.

The Auditors, Messrs. Thomson McLintock & Co., retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order of the Board,

W. H. POXON, *Secretary*.

London, October 22, 1935.

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The

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CONTENTS

PAGE

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS 566

SPECIAL ARTICLES 566

Volume and Value of Our Overseas Trade: Third Quarter of 1935 566
British Postal Traffic: Average Daily Receipts ... 573

ANNOUNCEMENTS 573

Anglo-Italian Trade and Payments Agreement: Position of the Lire Account.
Anglo-Turkish Trade and Payments Agreement: Ratification 574
Position of the Accounts.
Visit of Commercial Secretary at Buenos Aires.
Commercial Counsellor at Bucharest: Change of Address.
Import Duties Advisory Committee: Agricultural Tractors: Hair Combs.
Australian Tariff Board References: Electric Horns for Motor Cars; Static Transformers; Paper; Gas Meters; Cartridges, Cartridge Cases; Pipes and Tubes for Condensers.
Company Law in New South Wales.
New Zealand Electrical Regulations 575
Key Industry Duty: Pseudo-Cumenol.
Exchange Control in Argentina.
Roumanian Regulations Regarding Compensation Trade.
Turkish Law on Government Tenders.
"La Crescenta" Enquiry 576
Gallantry at Sea: Board of Trade Recognition.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY 576

United Kingdom: Coal Output and Employment.
District Outputs in September.
Coal Mines National Industrial Board.
Experimental Work on Roads.
Corn Prices 577
Australia: Overseas Trade in July.
Produce Shipments 578
British India: Trade Balance in September.
Imports and Exports, 1934–35.
Weather and Crops: Wholesale Prices.
British Malaya: Shipments of Tinned Pineapples 579
British West Africa: Sierra Leone Textile Imports in August.
Nigerian Textile Imports in June.
Nigerian Gold Output in July.
British West Indies and British Guiana: Weather, Crop and Market Conditions.
Canada: Mineral Production, January–June ... 580
Fruit Shipments.
Ceylon: Overseas Trade, January–August.
South Africa: Trade Conditions.
Imports and Exports in September 581
Produce Shipments.
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan: Imports and Exports, January–July.
Irish Free State: Census of Production, 1934 ... 582
Argentina: Foreign Trade, January–August.
Wool Exports in September and Wool Year 583
Egypt: Foreign Trade, January–August.
Japan: The 1935 Rice Crop.
Netherlands East Indies: East Coast of Sumatra Exports, January–August.
Switzerland: Foreign Trade in August.
United States of America: Business Conditions 584
Uruguay: Exports of Wool in September and Season.

PAGE

COMMERCIAL TREATIES AND ARRANGEMENTS 584

United Kingdom–Canada: Agreement for Reciprocal Exemption from Income Tax of Certain Profits arising through Agencies.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES 585

BRITISH EMPIRE

Channel Islands: Customs Tariff Changes in Guernsey and Jersey.
Gambia: Customs Duties on Certain Japanese Goods.
Increase of Customs Duties on Cement.
Irish Free State: Customs Duties on Certain Iron and Steel Articles for Vehicles.
Mauritius: Foreign Textile Quotas.
Palestine: Customs Duty Exemptions.
Seychelles: Customs Duties on Rum and Machinery.
St. Christopher and Nevis: Foreign Textile Quotas.
Transjordan: Import of Cereals and Millet Prohibited 586

FOREIGN

Argentina: Duty-free Importation of Binder Twine.
Austria: Import Duty on Slates.
France: Import of Flax.
Greece: Import Restrictions: Further List.
Hungary: Consumption Tax on Margarine, etc. 587
Certificate of Origin Requirement for Certain Goods.
Italy: Increases of Sales Tax (Tassa di Vendita) on Mineral Oils.
Reunion: Marking of various Imported Goods.
Siam: Export Duties.
Spain: Temporary Importation of Quebracho Extract 588
Silk: Withdrawal of Quotas.
Payment of Customs Duties.
Switzerland; Import Restrictions: Tinned Poultry.
United States of America: Compensatory Tax on Products of Certain Oils.

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS 588

Forthcoming Exhibitions.

BOOKS RECEIVED 589

GOVERNMENT NOTICES... 590

Cinematograph Films Act, 1927: Films Registered in the Week ended October 22, 1935.
Bankruptcy Appointment.
Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1932: Proceedings under Section 24.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE ... 591

Summary of Contents

Volume and Value of Our Overseas Trade (Page 566)

After making allowance for the price changes which have occurred in the intervening period the decline in the volume of imports in the first nine months of 1935, as compared with the corresponding period of 1930, was only 5 per cent., while domestic exports showed a decline of 12 per cent. and re-exports a fall of 19 per cent. Average values of imports, exports and re-exports in the nine months were respectively 26, 18 and 24 per cent. below those of 1930.

British Postal Traffic (Page 573)

Average daily receipts of the Post Office in September, 1935, were 5·4 per cent. greater than in September, 1934. The increase was mainly due to the increased activity of football pools.

Australian Tariff Board References (Page 574)

United Kingdom firms desiring to oppose certain applications regarding import duties which have been made to the Board are asked to communicate at once with the Department of Overseas Trade.

Roumanian Compensation Trade (Page 575)

The text is given of a recent Ministerial Decision regarding the conditions under which compensations are granted in connection with Roumanian export and import trade.

Overseas Trade of Australia (Page 577)

Details are now given of the increases and decreases in imports into and exports from Australia in July last as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. Total imports were 19·2 per cent. and aggregate exports 42·5 per cent. greater in value.

Canadian Mineral Production (Page 580)

An increase of 5·2 per cent. is recorded in the total value of output in the first half of 1935, as compared with the corresponding period of 1934. A record was established for gold.

South African Wool and Sugar (Page 580)

The Union wool clip is estimated at 700,000 bales, while the sugar yield forecast is for 434,360 short tons.

Greek Import Restrictions (Page 586)

Following the publication last week of List C a further list (D) is given of goods which come under the revised system of import quotas introduced by the Greek Government.

Certificates of Origin for Hungary (Page 587)

It is reported that in future, in the case of imports into Hungary of certain goods, which are enumerated, certificates of origin will have to be produced and surrendered to the Foreign Trade Department.

Special Articles

VOLUME AND VALUE OF OUR OVERSEAS TRADE

THIRD QUARTER OF 1935

The issue of the " B.T.J." dated October 17 included a review in some detail of the overseas trade of the United Kingdom during the third quarter of 1935 as compared with the trade in the previous quarter and in the third quarter of 1934, dealing specifically with certain important classes of goods, details of the external trade in which are recorded by quantities in the monthly Trade Accounts.

In continuation of the quarterly series of articles dealing with the volume of the overseas trade of the United Kingdom there is given on pages 569-572 a comparison between the import and export trade in the third quarter of the year 1935 and the trade in the corresponding quarters of 1930 and 1934; this comparison is based on a revaluation of the trade in all three periods at the average values shown by the records of the whole year 1930. The results establish a relation between the volume of our external trade in each of these periods, eliminating the factor of price changes, and they also furnish an index of the aggregate effect of the alterations in prices which have taken place since 1930. By relating these data to similar data previously calculated in respect of preceding periods, a broad review can be made of the trend of our overseas trade on a quantitative basis and also of the price variations experienced in that trade since 1930.

It has not been practicable to obtain information for the third quarter of 1930 in as great detail as is now available in the Monthly Accounts, and the particulars shown in respect of that period are, in the main, based only on such information as was published in the Accounts prior to the recent revision, the necessary adjustments being made in respect of the transfer of items from one class or group to another in the revised classification.

It may be mentioned that, in order to complete these surveys of the various important classes of overseas trade, it has been necessary to include estimates in respect of goods for which particulars of the quantities imported or exported are not recorded; such estimates relate, in most cases, to relatively minor parts of the groups affected.

General Results

The results of the revaluation of the external trade of the United Kingdom during the period January-September, 1935, at the average values of 1930, are summarised in the following table, in which, also, corresponding figures for 1930 are inserted for purposes of comparison. The corresponding figures for 1934 will be found in a later table.

Period January–September	Total Imports	Exports	
		United Kingdom Produce and Manufactures	Imported Merchandise
	Million £	Million £	Million £
1935, as declared	539·5	311·8	40·6
1935, at average values of whole year 1930	727·9	381·9	53·4
1930, as declared	785·0	441·1	67·7
1930, at average values of whole year 1930	762·8	436·4	65·6

SPECIAL ARTICLES—*Continued*

On the basis of declared values, imports and exports, both of United Kingdom goods and of imported merchandise, during the first nine months of this year showed a very considerable decline in comparison with the corresponding period of 1930. After making allowance for the price changes which have occurred in the intervening period, however, the decline in the volume of imports was only 5 per cent., while in the case of exports of United Kingdom goods and of imported merchandise the declines were 12 and 19 per cent., respectively. Average values of imports, domestic exports and re-exports in the nine months were respectively 26, 18 and 24 per cent. below those of 1930.

In connection with the decline in the volume of re-exports compared with 1930, it should be noted that following the imposition of duties under the Import Duties Act, 1932, there has been an increase in the value of goods transhipped under bond, which are not recorded as imports and re-exports. In the absence of particulars of the goods so transhipped it is not possible to calculate the changes in volume which have taken place, but if such goods had been included in re-exports both in 1930 and in the most recent period, the decline in the total volume of goods not of United Kingdom produce or manufacture leaving this country would be seen to be appreciably less than that recorded above for re-exports alone.

Variations in the volume and average values of trade in each of the quarters of last year and in the first three quarters of the current year are shown in the following table, the figures in brackets relating to the trade in the corresponding period of 1930 revalued on the basis of average values of the whole year 1930:—

Period	Trade as declared	Trade on basis of average values of the whole year 1930	Index Numbers (1930=100)	
			Average Values	Volume
Total Imports:	Mill. £	Mill. £		
1934—Jan.–Mar.	183·8	251·7 (262·9)	73·0	96·5
April–June	178·4	244·1 (254·3)	73·1	93·5
July–Sept.	174·6	237·9 (245·6)	73·4	91·1
Oct.–Dec.	195·6	258·6 (281·3)	75·6	99·1
1935—Jan.–Mar.	178·3	239·8 (262·9)	74·4	91·9
April–June	181·1	246·5 (254·3)	73·4	94·5
July–Sept.	180·1	241·6 (245·6)	74·6	92·6
Exports (United Kingdom Goods):				
1934—Jan.–Mar.	94·7	115·4 (158·9)	82·1	80·9
April–June	95·0	115·0 (140·2)	82·6	80·6
July–Sept.	99·3	120·9 (137·2)	82·2	84·7
Oct.–Dec.	107·1	130·5 (134·4)	82·0	91·5
1935—Jan.–Mar.	105·5	129·2 (158·9)	81·7	90·5
April–June	101·0	124·4 (140·2)	81·2	87·2
July–Sept.	105·3	128·3 (137·2)	82·1	89·9
Exports (Imported Goods):				
1934—Jan.–Mar.	14·9	18·3 (22·4)	81·5	84·2
April–June	14·1	17·1 (24·1)	82·5	78·7
July–Sept.	10·7	13·2 (19·1)	80·5	61·0
Oct.–Dec.	11·6	14·7 (21·2)	78·7	67·8
1935—Jan.–Mar.	13·9	18·4 (22·4)	75·7	84·6
April–June	14·9	19·5 (24·1)	76·6	89·8
July–Sept.	11·7	15·5 (19·1)	75·3	71·6

For purposes of comparison the following table shows the course of the Board of Trade Index Number of Wholesale Prices (Average for the year 1930 = 100):—

Period	1930	1933	1934	1935
January–March ...	106·5	83·7	88·7	87·7
April–June	101·9	84·4	87·6	88·0
July–September ...	98·4	87·3	88·2	88·7
October–December ...	93·6	87·6	87·7	
Year	100·0	85·7	88·1	

SPECIAL ARTICLES—*Continued*

Comparing the third quarter of this year with the corresponding period of 1934, imports increased in volume by 1½ per cent., while exports of United Kingdom goods and of imported merchandise increased by 6 and 17 per cent., respectively. In comparison with the second quarter of this year, imports last quarter were less by 2 per cent.—a normal seasonal decline. The volume of imports in the first nine months of 1935 was substantially the same as in the corresponding period of last year. The volume of exports of domestic produce has been greater in each quarter of the current year than in the corresponding quarter of 1934, and for the nine months as a whole there was an increase of 9 per cent. In the case of re-exports there was the usual seasonal decline between the second and third quarters, amounting this year to 20 per cent. As already mentioned, however, the volume of re-exports last quarter was 17 per cent. greater than in the third quarter of 1934, while for the nine months as a whole there was an increase of 10 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Average values of imports and of domestic exports, considered in the aggregate, continue to show but little variation from quarter to quarter. For the first nine months of 1935 average values of imports were slightly higher and of domestic exports slightly lower than in the corresponding period of 1934. Average values of re-exports were 2 per cent. lower last quarter than in the previous quarter and 6 per cent. lower than in the third quarter of 1934, while for the first nine months of the year average values were 7 per cent. below those of the corresponding period of last year.

SECTIONAL MOVEMENTS OF TRADE

Retained Imports

The following table shows the retained imports of the three principal classes of commodities during each of the last five quarters, both at the values declared and at the average values of the whole year 1930, the trade in each quarter of 1930, as revalued on the basis of average values of the whole year 1930, being added in brackets for purposes of comparison.

Imports Retained in the United Kingdom
Comparison of 1935 and 1934 with 1930

Class	July–Sept., 1934	Oct.–Dec., 1934	Jan.–Mar., 1935	April–June, 1935	July–Sept., 1935
Food, drink and tobacco:—	In million £				
As declared ...	79·2	94·6	79·1	80·9	81·7
At average values of whole year 1930	110·4 (107·9)	123·7 (132·2)	107·4 (104·7)	110·3 (106·7)	110·6 (107·9)
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured:					
As declared ...	44·2	46·0	44·2	42·3	42·7
At average values of whole year 1930	57·6 (47·9)	59·8 (53·6)	57·8 (60·2)	56·9 (50·4)	56·2 (47·9)
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:					
As declared ...	39·6	42·3	40·3	42·2	43·0
At average values of whole year 1930	55·3 (68·4)	58·9 (71·6)	54·9 (72·7)	58·6 (70·5)	57·4 (68·4)

Food, drink and tobacco.—The volume of retained imports of food, drink and tobacco last quarter was about the same as in the third quarter of 1934, and 2½ per cent. greater than in the corresponding quarter of 1930. There were, however, considerable variations, as compared with a year ago, in respect of the separate groups comprised in this class; increases were recorded for dairy produce (4 per cent.), feeding-stuffs for animals (8 per cent.), fresh fruit and vegetables (20

SPECIAL ARTICLES—*Continued*

per cent.), and tobacco (35 per cent.), while decreases were shown for beverages and cocoa preparations (9 per cent.), "other food" (7 per cent.), and grain and flour, and meat (each 5 per cent.). Compared with the third quarter of 1930, substantial increases in respect of tobacco (34 per cent.), fresh fruit and vegetables (20 per cent.), dairy produce (18 per cent.), and feeding-stuffs for animals (over 80 per cent.) were offset to some extent by declines for the other groups, except grain and flour. For the class as a whole, the volume of imports retained was about the same as in the previous quarter, notwithstanding a marked increase in respect of tobacco. Retained imports of food, drink and tobacco during the period January to September were 3½ per cent. less than a year earlier.

Average values for this class last quarter were nearly 3 per cent. higher than a year ago, but 25 per cent. less than in the corresponding quarter of 1930; compared with the previous quarter of this year there was no appreciable change. Comparing average values last quarter with those recorded a year earlier, the most notable changes were increases of 13 per cent. and 8 per cent., respectively, for dairy produce and fresh fruit and vegetables, and a decline of 5 per cent. for meat.

Raw Materials.—Retained imports of raw materials during the quarter were about 2½ per cent. less in volume than in the third quarter of 1934, but 17½ per cent. greater than in the corresponding quarter of 1930. Of the thirteen groups in this class for which comparative figures are available, twelve showed an increase compared with the third quarter of 1930, undressed hides and skins being the only exception, while for eight groups increases were recorded in comparison with a year ago. Of these latter, the most important were for iron ore and scrap (25 per cent.), non-ferrous ores and scrap (23 per cent.) and non-metalliferous mining products (13½ per cent.); there were substantial declines in respect of raw cotton (26 per cent.) and undressed hides and skins (29 per cent.), and smaller decreases for raw rubber (6 per cent.) and wood and timber (7 per cent.). In comparison with the second quarter of this year, there was no appreciable change in the volume of retained imports of raw materials as a whole; in respect of individual groups the more important changes were mostly of a seasonal nature. For the first nine months of this year, retained imports of raw materials were about 5 per cent. smaller in volume than in the corresponding period of last year.

Average values for this class were slightly lower than a year ago, and 22 per cent. below those of the third quarter of 1930. Compared with the third quarter of 1934, the most important declines were in respect of raw rubber (10 per cent.), wood and timber (8 per cent.) and paper-making materials (7 per cent.); among the groups for which a rise in average values was recorded may be mentioned undressed hides and skins (24 per cent.), oil seeds, unrefined oils, etc. (19 per cent.) and textile materials other than cotton, wool and silk (11 per cent.). One group, non-ferrous ores and scrap, showed an average value above that in the third quarter of 1930, although slightly lower than a year ago. Compared with the second quarter of this year, average values for the class as a whole rose by 2 per cent.; for the nine months the level of average values was about the same as a year ago.

Manufactured articles.—The volume of retained imports during last quarter of articles wholly or mainly manufactured was about 4 per cent. greater than a year earlier, but 16 per cent. less than in the third quarter of 1930. Of the nineteen groups for which comparisons are available, twelve showed increases compared with a year ago, the most substantial being in respect of woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures (32 per cent.), textile materials other than cotton, wool and silk (17 per cent.), cutlery, etc. (15 per cent.), paper and cardboard (12 per cent.), cotton yarns and manufactures (11 per cent.), and wood and timber manufactures (10 per cent.). Although all the textile groups showed increases compared with a year earlier, the level of imports this year was still very much below that recorded five years ago. For the important manufactured oils group, which includes refined petroleum, an increase of 4 per cent. was recorded, compared with a year ago. In comparison with the third quarter of 1930, five groups showed increases, the most important being non-ferrous metals (20 per cent.), manufactured oils (19 per cent.), and paper and cardboard (11 per cent.). Retained imports for the class as a whole were rather less than in the previous quarter, while, for the first nine months of this year, they were 6 per cent. greater than a year ago.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—*Continued*

Average values for this class were about 4½ per cent. higher than in the third quarter of 1934 but 26 per cent. less than in the corresponding period of 1930. Compared with a year ago, appreciable increases were recorded for non-ferrous metals and machinery; for the latter group the level of average values was higher than for the corresponding quarter five years ago, probably due largely to changes in the kinds of machinery imported. For other groups in this class also, the significance of the recorded changes in average values is influenced by the varying proportions of the several commodities comprised in the group, this factor being particularly important in comparisons with 1930. Compared with the second quarter of this year, average values for this class as a whole increased by nearly 4 per cent.

British Exports

A similar comparison of the exports of goods of British production or manufacture is given in the following table.

Exports of United Kingdom Produce
Comparison of 1935 and 1934 with 1930

Class	July to Sept., 1934	Oct. to Dec., 1934	Jan. to Mar., 1935	April to June, 1935	July to Sept., 1935
	In million £				
Food, drink and tobacco:					
As declared	7·4	8·5	6·9	7·1	7·9
At average values of whole year 1930 ...	9·7 (12·5)	10·9 (13·0)	9·4 (11·7)	9·4 (10·2)	10·5 (12·5)
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured:					
As declared	11·5	12·6	13·5	12·8	12·4
At average values of whole year 1930 ...	13·3 (14·8)	14·4 (15·4)	15·1 (17·8)	14·7 (15·7)	14·2 (14·8)
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured:					
As declared	77·6	81·7	82·3	78·4	82·2
At average values of whole year 1930 ...	95·1 (105·7)	101·1 (100·2)	101·9 (124·7)	97·6 (110·3)	100·9 (105·7)

Food, Drink and Tobacco.—British exports of food, drink and tobacco were about 8½ per cent. greater in volume last quarter than in the third quarter of 1934, but were about 16 per cent. less than in the corresponding quarter of 1930. Compared with a year ago, the most important increases occurred in respect of beverages and cocoa preparations (22 per cent.) and "other food" (8½ per cent.); for tobacco no change was shown, and in the case of grain and flour there was a decline of nearly 8 per cent. For the class as a whole, exports were 12 per cent. greater than in the previous quarter—a seasonal increase—and in the first nine months of this year they were 5 per cent. greater in volume than a year ago. Average values of exports of food, drink and tobacco in the aggregate were only slightly below the values recorded in the third quarter of 1934, but were 24 per cent. lower than in the corresponding quarter of 1930. The most noteworthy changes compared with last year were declines in respect of tobacco (8 per cent.) and "other food" (2

(*Continued on page 573*)

SPECIAL ARTICLES—*Continued*

OVERSEAS TRADE IN 1935 AT THE VALUES OF 1930

The tables on this and the following pages give detailed figures supplementing the information contained in the article. A comparison is made between the external trade of July to September, 1935, and the corresponding periods of 1930 and 1934, as well as for the period January to September, 1935, by estimating, as nearly as available data permit, the value which would be put upon imports and exports in the mass if each item had the same average value per unit of quantity as was declared for goods of the same description in the year 1930. In this way aggregate figures are obtained, the comparison of which with the actual values recorded for the year 1930 enables the extent of the influence of price changes, and the aggregate changes in the volume of goods imported and exported, to be estimated.

TABLE A.—TOTAL IMPORTS

Class and Group	Values during July–September, 1935		Index Numbers of Average Values (Average Values for Whole Year 1930 = 100)			Index Numbers of Volume (Quarterly Average—1930 = 100)			Index Numbers, January–September, 1935	
	As Declared	At Average Values of the Whole Year 1930	July–September			July–September			Average Values	Volume
			1935	1934	1930	1935	1934	1930		
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—	£'000	£'000								
A. Grain and Flour	13,314	18,635	71·4	70·5	99·8	102·4	109·1	103·1	73·1	97·9
B. Feeding-stuffs for Animals	1,712	2,200	77·8	73·4	80·3	153·2	141·3	85·2	80·5	158·6
C. Animals, Living, for Food	1,159	2,470	46·9	55·5	100·6	53·4	41·4	102·8	46·1	55·6
D. Meat	19,282	25,856	74·6	78·3	98·0	92·9	97·3	96·8	76·1	94·0
E. Dairy Produce	14,902	24,717	60·3	53·4	99·7	113·2	108·7	96·5	57·7	112·4
F. Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	9,543	11,447	83·4	77·6	101·4	102·4	85·8	86·5	86·1	103·4
G. Beverages and Cocoa Preparations	9,883	11,156	88·6	87·6	99·2	79·7	84·6	95·0	82·7	83·9
H. Other Food	10,903	13,908	78·4	73·2	98·7	88·6	94·5	95·5	77·8	88·1
I. Tobacco	4,080	4,116	99·1	99·1	94·3	104·7	83·5	76·0	109·3	73·4
Total, Class I	84,778	114,505	74·0	72·1	99·0	96·4	96·2	95·8	73·8	95·5
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—										
A. Coal	4	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B. Other Non-Metalliferous Mining and Quarry Products and the like	1,096	1,484	73·9	75·1	101·6	112·7	99·1	97·9	75·6	103·6
C. Iron Ore and Scrap	1,355	1,675	80·9	78·6	99·0	129·8	104·1	77·3	80·1	122·8
D. Non-Ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap	2,998	2,735	109·6	110·9	93·4	89·4	71·9	88·1	112·7	81·0
E. Wood and Timber	12,716	17,433	72·9	79·5	99·7	163·0	175·7	145·2	74·8	106·1
F. Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste	5,808	7,483	77·6	80·9	94·2	66·5	87·4	49·5	77·4	85·4
G. Wool, Raw and Waste, and Woollen Rags	5,541	7,019	78·9	81·6	95·9	62·3	38·1	61·0	73·0	113·5
H. Silk, Raw, Knubs and Noils	287	751	38·2	34·6	89·8	198·3	205·4	64·7	36·0	234·9
I. Other Textile Materials	1,461	1,989	73·5	66·1	94·5	83·0	79·5	55·9	78·7	127·6
J. Seeds and Nuts for Oil, Oils, Fats, Resins and Gums	5,745	8,243	69·7	59·7	98·0	98·0	103·1	92·8	66·6	112·1
K. Hides and Skins, Undressed	3,211	4,099	78·3	78·2	94·9	101·7	98·5	94·3	79·0	108·5
L. Paper-making Materials	2,642	3,927	67·3	72·1	99·8	130·1	125·6	100·7	68·1	124·3
M. Rubber	2,368	2,498	94·8	104·9	86·5	93·2	120·0	90·4	97·6	107·5
N. Miscellaneous Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured	2,534	3,838	66·0	68·2	98·3	136·8	126·5	112·5	71·9	102·8
Total, Class II	47,766	63,179	75·6	77·3	97·0	100·9	101·7	87·5	75·6	106·1
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—										
A. Coke and Manufactured Fuel	6	52	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B. Pottery, Glass, Abrasives, etc.	1,872	2,079	90·0	90·8	101·8	76·3	73·8	92·5	90·6	68·9
C. Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof	2,017	2,238	90·1	83·3	101·3	38·4	45·1	86·4	86·4	41·7
D. Non-Ferrous Metals and Manufactures thereof	7,197	9,427	76·3	66·0	95·4	128·4	112·1	100·0	68·5	131·6
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments	1,588	1,868	85·0	82·8	99·1	97·0	84·0	99·8	86·4	89·7
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus	781	867	90·1	73·3	97·6	49·4	64·0	93·0	93·8	42·2
G. Machinery	3,278	2,958	110·8	99·5	104·9	65·7	65·3	85·5	110·1	65·2
H. Manufactures of Wood and Timber	1,464	1,948	75·2	72·4	94·0	88·3	80·5	99·8	77·0	86·8
I. Cotton Yarns and Manufactures	591	769	76·9	77·0	103·7	31·6	28·2	90·2	78·6	29·8
J. Woollen and Worsted Yarns and Manufactures	643	751	85·6	80·7	100·7	21·1	18·5	98·7	84·8	19·9
K. Silk Yarns and Manufactures	693	943	73·5	69·1	106·6	33·6	36·4	92·4	72·3	37·3
L. Manufactures of other Textile Materials	1,642	2,199	74·7	78·2	99·1	57·4	49·7	100·7	73·4	59·3
M. Apparel	1,778	2,721	65·3	66·8	104·5	56·4	57·5	97·0	66·0	62·3
N. Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours	2,971	3,352	88·6	88·1	102·7	97·5	92·9	95·4	87·7	93·2
O. Oils, Fats and Resins, Manufactured	8,382	13,981	60·0	57·3	99·5	121·1	115·9	106·2	59·7	119·3
P. Leather and Manufactures thereof	2,084	3,064	68·0	67·1	99·5	80·3	64·0	95·7	67·4	77·1
Q. Paper, Cardboard, etc.	3,742	5,171	72·4	73·2	99·0	115·1	102·9	104·8	71·5	102·4
R. Vehicles (including Locomotives, Ships and Aircraft)	802	841	95·4	87·6	113·9	49·8	68·6	80·7	87·3	75·6
S. Rubber Manufactures	275	454	60·6	61·4	112·4	48·7	51·4	71·7	73·5	46·8
T. Miscellaneous Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	4,606	6,316	72·9	73·7	98·7	87·4	80·0	98·5	73·2	81·2
Total Class III	46,412	61,999	74·9	71·8	100·5	80·6	76·1	96·8	73·4	79·6
IV.—Animals, not for Food	570	1,315	43·3	46·5	102·7	142·9	108·0	124·5	42·2	112·0
V.—Parcel Post	585	597	†	†	†	32·7	29·2	89·2	†	29·1
Total: All Classes	180,111	241,595	74·6	73·4	99·1	92·6	91·1	94·1	74·1	93·0

* These figures would have no significance.

† Parcel Post is recorded by Customs according to an official valuation.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—*Continued*

TABLE B. EXPORTS OF IMPORTED MERCHANDISE

Class and Group	Values during July–September, 1935		Index Numbers of Average Values (Average Values for Whole Year 1930 = 100)			Index Numbers of Volume (Quarterly Average—1930 = 100)			Index Numbers, January–September, 1935	
			July–September			July–September				
	As Declared	At Average Values of the Whole Year 1930	1935	1934	1930	1935	1934	1930	Average Values	Volume
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—	£'000	£'000								
A. Grain and Flour	199	293	67·9	69·2	86·3	68·1	115·2	102·0	73·1	66·1
B. Feeding-stuffs for Animals	15	18	83·3	77·8	105·1	37·9	37·9	82·1	80·7	40·0
C. Animals, Living, for Food	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	*	—	—
D. Meat	185	251	73·7	68·7	97·4	31·3	31·5	109·5	63·1	37·3
E. Dairy Produce	109	152	71·7	62·7	105·7	33·4	36·4	61·9	65·9	67·1
F. Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	351	408	86·0	83·1	105·9	72·2	66·0	77·4	85·3	67·3
G. Beverages and Cocoa Preparations	1,505	1,922	78·3	85·7	98·5	73·2	64·9	106·2	81·5	71·9
H. Other Food	292	454	64·3	76·2	98·0	58·4	36·8	97·7	73·3	68·7
I. Tobacco	419	362	115·7	98·2	105·2	154·2	216·0	82·2	109·3	99·5
Total, Class I	3,075	3,860	79·7	82·1	98·5	65·0	64·0	97·9	79·2	66·4
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—										
A. Coal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Other Non-Metalliferous Mining and Quarry Products and the like	48	64	75·0	88·9	102·3	69·4	58·5	95·4	81·3	67·6
C. Iron Ore and Scrap	—	—	—	*	*	—	*	*	*	*
D. Non-Ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap	85	72	118·1	167·6	*	117·6	55·5	*	129·4	129·5
E. Wood and Timber	74	114	64·9	73·3	96·7	100·0	65·8	107·0	71·1	85·1
F. Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste	526	761	69·1	72·0	86·4	90·1	85·9	87·2	69·9	98·1
G. Wool, Raw and Waste, and Woollen Rags	1,988	2,468	80·6	84·1	96·7	58·4	41·3	63·2	75·8	92·2
H. Silk, Raw, Knubs and Noils	1	2	*	42·9	*	*	*	*	*	*
I. Other Textile Materials	117	190	61·6	54·8	91·0	97·3	74·8	68·6	57·4	141·2
J. Seeds and Nuts for Oil, Oils, Fats, Resins and Gums	31	129	24·0	71·7	95·2	35·5	52·6	97·5	52·3	148·6
K. Hides and Skins, Undressed	1,596	2,421	65·9	79·4	91·1	98·2	65·4	77·5	79·8	109·0
L. Paper-making Materials	15	21	71·4	62·5	100·0	311·1	237·0	74·1	80·0	172·8
M. Rubber	422	494	85·4	98·3	101·2	54·9	120·6	57·5	94·6	68·1
N. Miscellaneous Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured	197	255	77·3	78·1	102·7	79·5	81·1	90·7	69·1	121·8
Total, Class II	5,100	6,991	73·0	82·2	94·5	72·9	63·0	72·0	75·9	98·9
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—										
A. Coke and Manufactured Fuel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Pottery, Glass, Abrasives, etc.	17	20	85·0	88·2	111·4	49·7	42·2	87·0	90·4	43·1
C. Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof	17	15	113·3	113·3	92·5	22·6	22·6	80·0	120·0	22·6
D. Non-Ferrous Metals and Manufactures thereof	1,242	1,518	81·8	95·9	89·3	217·2	45·7	107·5	76·8	151·8
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments	187	249	75·1	76·8	96·0	76·0	63·2	98·6	75·8	71·0
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus	19	19	100·0	100·0	100·0	15·7	21·4	102·3	98·3	16·2
G. Machinery	198	196	101·0	136·9	107·0	48·5	36·9	84·8	112·1	49·1
H. Manufactures of Wood and Timber	31	39	79·5	82·9	107·6	25·0	22·4	75·6	77·6	32·5
I. Cotton Yarns and Manufactures	32	69	46·4	53·4	95·3	50·5	42·5	109·9	42·4	59·3
J. Woollen and Worsted Yarns and Manufactures	112	151	74·2	74·9	102·7	38·5	51·8	94·1	69·7	47·1
K. Silk Yarns and Manufactures	55	113	48·7	37·1	90·5	41·1	74·5	84·0	45·4	63·3
L. Manufactures of other Textile Materials	137	267	51·3	53·1	103·0	48·4	47·1	98·1	54·8	46·2
M. Apparel	108	155	69·7	74·9	101·7	48·6	52·3	89·9	73·1	57·4
N. Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours	134	142	94·4	77·0	100·5	60·3	59·0	90·9	84·5	72·0
O. Oils, Fats and Resins, Manufactured	367	436	84·2	93·5	96·2	61·8	45·9	123·0	85·7	60·3
P. Leather and Manufactures thereof	248	405	61·2	63·1	93·6	85·0	70·6	97·8	61·2	88·4
Q. Paper, Cardboard, etc.	13	27	48·1	73·3	98·5	40·1	22·3	99·6	53·9	44·1
R. Vehicles (including Locomotives, Ships and Aircraft)	40	38	105·3	190·9	100·6	26·3	15·2	114·7	113·6	20·3
S. Rubber Manufactures	11	14	78·6	77·8	96·8	49·6	63·7	109·7	74·4	50·7
T. Miscellaneous Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	488	683	71·4	68·7	101·9	78·3	78·3	98·4	68·2	78·9
Total, Class III	3,456	4,556	75·9	76·2	98·2	75·7	53·1	99·6	73·3	70·6
IV.—Animals, not for Food	79	141	56·0	65·8	72·7	88·8	125·4	219·2	64·0	76·4
Total: All Classes	11,710	15,548	75·3	80·5	96·5	71·6	61·0	87·8	75·9	82·0

* These figures would have no significance.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—*Continued*

TABLE C.—IMPORTS RETAINED

Class and Group	Values during July–September, 1935		Index Numbers of Average Values (Average Values for Whole Year 1930 = 100)			Index Numbers of Volume (Quarterly Average—1930 = 100)			Index Numbers, January–September, 1935	
			July–September			July–September				
	As Declared	At Average Values of the Whole Year 1930	1935	1934	1930	1935	1934	1930	Average Values	Volume
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—	£'000	£'000								
A. Grain and Flour	13,115	18,342	71·5	70·5	100·1	103·2	108·9	103·1	73·1	98·7
B. Feeding-stuffs for Animals	1,697	2,182	77·8	73·4	88·8	157·1	144·9	85·3	80·5	162·6
C. Animals, Living, for Food	1,159	2,470	46·9	55·5	100·7	53·4	41·4	102·7	46·1	55·6
D. Meat	19,097	25,605	74·6	78·4	98·0	94·7	99·3	96·4	76·2	95·6
E. Dairy Produce	14,793	24,565	60·2	53·3	99·6	114·9	110·3	97·2	57·6	113·4
F. Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	9,192	11,039	83·3	77·4	101·2	104·0	86·8	87·0	86·1	105·3
G. Beverages and Cocoa Preparations	8,378	9,234	90·7	87·9	99·4	81·2	89·1	92·4	83·0	86·6
H. Other Food	10,611	13,454	78·9	73·2	98·7	90·2	97·5	95·4	78·0	89·1
I. Tobacco	3,661	3,754	97·5	99·3	93·5	101·6	75·0	75·6	109·3	71·7
Total, Class I	81,703	110,645	73·8	71·8	99·1	98·1	97·9	95·6	73·6	97·0
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—										
A. Coal	4	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B. Other Non-Metalliferous Mining and Quarry Products and the like	1,048	1,420	73·8	74·5	101·5	115·9	102·1	98·1	75·3	106·3
C. Iron Ore and Scrap	1,355	1,675	80·9	78·6	99·0	129·9	104·1	77·3	80·1	122·9
D. Non-Ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap	2,913	2,663	109·4	110·0	93·3	88·9	72·3	87·7	112·2	80·0
E. Wood and Timber	12,642	17,319	73·0	79·5	99·8	163·7	176·9	145·6	74·8	106·3
F. Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste	5,282	6,722	78·6	81·6	95·3	64·6	87·5	46·4	78·1	84·3
G. Wool, Raw and Waste, and Woollen Rags	3,553	4,551	78·1	70·9	95·3	64·5	36·2	59·7	71·8	126·3
H. Silk, Raw, Knubs and Noils	286	749	38·2	33·4	89·4	200·0	181·6	63·0	36·0	235·5
I. Other Textile Materials	1,344	1,799	74·7	67·1	94·9	81·7	79·9	54·8	80·8	126·4
J. Seeds and Nuts for Oil, Oils, Fats, Resins and Gums	5,714	8,114	70·4	59·4	98·2	100·8	105·4	92·6	67·5	110·5
K. Hides and Skins, Undressed	1,615	1,678	96·2	77·4	98·8	107·2	150·6	120·9	77·8	107·6
L. Paper-making Materials	2,627	3,906	67·3	72·1	99·8	129·7	125·4	100·7	68·1	124·2
M. Rubber	1,946	2,004	97·1	108·3	82·5	112·5	119·7	107·0	98·4	127·3
N. Miscellaneous Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured	2,337	3,583	65·2	67·4	97·8	144·2	132·4	115·3	72·3	100·4
Total, Class II	42,666	56,188	75·9	76·8	97·3	106·0	108·7	90·3	75·6	107·4
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—										
A. Coke and Manufactured Fuel	6	52	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B. Pottery, Glass, Abrasives, etc.	1,855	2,059	90·1	90·8	101·6	76·7	74·3	92·6	90·6	69·3
C. Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof	2,000	2,223	90·0	83·1	101·4	38·6	45·4	86·5	86·2	41·9
D. Non-Ferrous Metals and Manufactures thereof	5,955	7,909	75·3	64·8	96·0	119·1	119·1	99·2	67·5	129·5
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments	1,401	1,619	86·5	83·6	99·7	101·3	88·3	100·1	88·1	93·5
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus	762	848	89·9	72·7	97·4	51·8	67·1	92·3	93·7	44·1
G. Machinery	3,080	2,762	111·5	97·5	104·7	67·4	68·1	85·5	110·0	66·8
H. Manufactures of Wood and Timber	1,433	1,909	75·1	72·1	93·2	93·1	84·9	101·6	77·0	91·0
I. Cotton Yarns and Manufactures	559	700	79·9	79·2	104·3	30·5	27·4	89·1	83·1	28·0
J. Woollen and Worsted Yarns and Manufactures	531	600	88·5	83·3	100·5	18·9	14·4	99·2	90·1	16·6
K. Silk Yarns and Manufactures	638	830	76·9	77·2	108·2	32·8	32·2	93·3	77·7	34·5
L. Manufactures of other Textile Materials	1,505	1,932	77·9	82·1	98·5	58·9	50·2	101·1	75·8	61·5
M. Apparel	1,670	2,566	65·1	66·3	104·7	57·0	57·9	97·5	65·5	62·7
N. Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours	2,837	3,210	88·4	88·6	102·9	100·2	95·3	95·8	87·8	94·8
O. Oils, Fats and Resins, Manufactured	8,015	13,545	59·2	56·4	90·7	124·9	120·4	105·1	58·9	123·1
P. Leather and Manufactures thereof	1,836	2,659	69·0	67·8	100·3	79·7	63·1	95·4	68·4	75·5
Q. Paper, Cardboard, etc.	3,729	5,144	72·5	73·2	99·0	116·2	104·1	104·9	71·6	103·3
R. Vehicles (including Locomotives, Ships and Aircraft)	762	803	94·9	85·6	115·7	52·1	73·6	77·5	86·7	80·8
S. Rubber Manufactures	264	440	60·0	60·7	113·2	48·7	51·0	70·6	73·5	46·7
T. Miscellaneous Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	4,118	5,633	73·1	74·4	98·2	88·6	80·3	98·5	73·8	81·5
Total, Class III	42,956	57,443	74·8	71·6	100·7	81·1	78·0	96·5	73·4	80·4
IV.—Animals, not for Food	491	1,174	41·8	41·6	115·8	154·2	104·4	104·7	39·3	119·4
V.—Parcel Post	585	597	†	†	†	32·7	29·2	89·2	†	29·1
Total: All Classes	168,401	226,047	74·5	73·0	99·3	94·5	93·9	94·7	74·0	94·0

* These figures would have no significance. † Parcel Post is recorded by Customs according to an official valuation.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—*Continued*

TABLE D.—EXPORTS OF UNITED KINGDOM PRODUCE

Class and Group	Values during July–September, 1935		Index Numbers of Average Values (Average Values for Whole Year 1930 = 100)			Index Numbers of Volume (Quarterly Average—1930 = 100)			Index Numbers, January–September, 1935	
			July–September			July–September				
	As Declared	At Average Values of the Whole Year 1930	1935	1934	1930	1935	1934	1930	Average Values	Volume
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—	£'000	£'000								
A. Grain and Flour	429	625	68·6	64·8	100·1	58·7	63·6	99·7	66·5	65·5
B. Feeding-stuffs for Animals	95	119	79·8	76·3	97·7	21·9	31·1	97·6	75·3	35·1
C. Animals, Living, for Food	1	1	*	*	96·2	*	*	85·2	*	*
D. Meat	213	247	86·2	87·5	100·6	67·4	52·4	93·7	91·6	60·3
E. Dairy Produce	311	462	67·3	66·9	99·7	115·7	97·7	110·9	66·6	95·5
F. Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	27	20	135·0	123·1	133·9	13·7	17·8		74·6	40·5
G. Beverages and Cocoa Preparations	2,335	2,709	86·2	86·9	101·2	102·0	83·9		88·5	93·1
H. Other Food	3,470	4,510	76·9	78·7	97·2	100·8	92·9		77·2	85·2
I. Tobacco	1,008	1,794	56·2	61·3	102·0	84·6	84·6	93·5	54·9	90·4
Total, Class I	7,889	10,487	75·2	76·1	99·4	88·6	81·6	105·5	74·8	82·4
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—										
A. Coal	8,227	8,717	94·4	93·0	98·3	76·4	77·0	97·5	95·0	72·4
B. Other Non-Metalliferous Mining and Quarry Products and the like	281	366	76·8	74·1	98·3	88·7	89·0	85·8	79·0	82·4
C. Iron Ore and Scrap	86	98	87·8	75·7	98·2	69·0	121·8	78·9	81·7	93·4
D. Non-Ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap	430	653	65·8	65·2	117·2	347·8	237·5	77·2	63·1	350·3
E. Wood and Timber	20	18	*	*	101·4	*	*	103·9	112·9	29·4
F. Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste	245	250	98·0	66·7	101·5	166·7	300·0	88·7	93·6	207·1
G. Wool, Raw and Waste, and Woollen Rags	1,615	2,069	78·1	77·7	95·7	172·0	118·8	82·0	83·3	198·4
H. Silk, Raw, Knubs and Noils	4	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
I. Other Textile Materials	70	104	67·3	69·4	96·2	155·2	219·4	77·6	77·3	175·1
J. Seeds and Nuts for Oil, Oils, Fats, Resins and Gums	602	833	72·3	64·8	100·0	92·1	59·0	87·9	72·0	109·8
K. Hides and Skins, Undressed	201	263	76·4	69·7	82·4	73·2	54·2	85·1	66·8	99·7
L. Paper-making Materials	253	318	79·6	91·8	93·6	121·4	107·3	83·2	81·9	125·6
M. Rubber	38	50	76·0	52·9	109·1	114·3	116·6	75·4	56·5	157·7
N. Miscellaneous Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured	359	453	79·2	91·5	99·8	63·0	54·1	65·6	91·5	93·9
Total, Class II	12,431	14,198	87·6	86·9	98·1	89·1	83·3	92·9	88·1	92·0
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—										
A. Coke and Manufactured Fuel	782	841	93·0	93·9	97·3	94·8	108·6	109·2	93·5	84·9
B. Pottery, Glass, Abrasives, etc.	2,168	2,513	86·3	85·5	99·9	84·5	79·1	99·4	87·0	78·5
C. Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof	9,274	10,170	91·2	92·5	100·1	79·4	77·6	92·4	90·4	78·4
D. Non-Ferrous Metals and Manufactures thereof	3,638	3,584	101·5	93·3	94·6	119·1	112·6	91·6	93·3	124·2
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments	2,054	2,704	76·0	76·3	98·6	147·4	134·6	99·1	74·5	144·4
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus	2,421	2,660	91·0	92·5	98·6	89·2	69·8	106·8	91·8	82·8
G. Machinery	9,324	9,364	99·6	98·9	101·8	79·5	68·8	92·1	100·1	79·8
H. Manufactures of Wood and Timber	288	395	72·9	76·0	95·9	71·0	60·7	109·1	74·6	61·5
I. Cotton Yarns and Manufactures	14,798	19,583	75·6	74·7	99·9	89·4	92·7	89·1	74·9	91·5
J. Woollen and Worsted Yarns and Manufactures	8,257	10,776	76·6	79·8	100·3	116·6	107·1	105·2	76·6	107·7
K. Silk Yarns and Manufactures	288	549	52·5	58·8	98·7	141·1	116·2	98·2	50·9	137·4
L. Manufactures of other Textile Materials	3,859	5,128	75·3	72·9	99·9	104·9	107·4	95·1	74·5	106·8
M. Apparel	2,925	3,994	73·2	74·1	99·1	80·8	79·5	108·5	73·1	73·5
N. Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours	4,814	5,640	85·4	87·1	98·5	96·2	92·9	95·1	84·1	100·4
O. Oils, Fats and Resins, Manufactured	1,278	1,888	67·7	69·8	99·2	109·9	108·1	96·4	64·3	117·6
P. Leather and Manufactures thereof	940	1,424	66·0	70·9	99·3	109·5	86·8	89·2	65·3	112·6
Q. Paper, Cardboard, etc.	1,645	1,975	83·3	84·0	100·1	93·3	87·0	99·7	82·5	91·7
R. Vehicles (including Locomotives, Ships and Aircraft)	6,768	9,220	73·4	72·8	99·0	72·5	62·3	91·9	74·1	75·2
S. Rubber Manufactures	443	669	66·2	61·1	101·6	116·3	126·4	96·8	63·4	116·3
T. Miscellaneous Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured	6,259	7,836	79·9	82·6	96·6	101·0	86·5	107·5	79·6	96·8
Total, Class III	82,223	100,913	81·5	81·6	99·4	91·5	86·3	95·9	80·8	90·9
IV.—Animals, not for Food	216	122	177·0	116·5	110·2	32·5	33·8	102·3	138·2	30·3
V.—Parcel Post	2,562	2,574	†	†	†	59·7	63·4	90·7	†	60·9
Total: All Classes	105,321	128,294	82·1	82·2	99·3	89·9	84·7	96·2	81·6	89·2

* These figures would have no significance.

† Parcel Post is recorded by Customs according to an official valuation.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—*Continued*

(*Continued from page 568*)

per cent.). Compared with the second quarter of this year, average values for the class as a whole showed practically no change.

Raw Materials.—The volume of exports of raw materials last quarter was 7 per cent. more than in the third quarter of 1934, but 4 per cent. less than in the corresponding period of 1930. The decline compared with 1930 was due to the falling off in exports of coal, which were smaller by 22 per cent.; compared with a year ago the decline in the volume of coal exported was under one per cent. Of the remaining groups in this class, only three showed a decline in the volume of exports as compared with the third quarter of 1930, namely iron ore and scrap, undressed hides and skins, and miscellaneous raw materials, and of these three only the first-named showed a decline compared with a year ago. Exports of non-ferrous ores and scrap were nearly five times as great as in the third quarter of 1930, and almost half as large again as in the corresponding quarter of 1934. Raw wool, etc., also showed an increase approaching 50 per cent. as compared with a year ago, but for cotton waste, and textile materials other than cotton, wool and silk, there were appreciable declines, although in each case the volume of exports was about twice as great as that recorded five years earlier. For the unmanufactured oils group there was an increase, as compared with a year ago, of over 50 per cent. Compared with the previous quarter, exports in the class as a whole declined by 3 per cent.; although exports of coal were greater by 5 per cent., there were appreciable decreases for most of the other groups. For the first nine months of the year exports of raw materials were 10 per cent. greater than a year ago.

Average values for this class were very slightly higher than in the preceding quarter or in the third quarter of last year. As regards coal, which dominates this class, there was an increase of about 1½ per cent. as compared with a year ago; for raw wool, etc., the next largest group, the increase was even smaller, but the unmanufactured oils group showed a rise of over 11 per cent. Compared with the third quarter of 1930, average values for this class as a whole declined by about 11 per cent.; for coal the decline was only 4 per cent.

Manufactured articles.—The volume of exports of manufactured articles last quarter was 6 per cent. greater than in the third quarter of 1934, but 4½ per cent. below that recorded for the corresponding period five years ago. Of the twenty groups in this class, sixteen showed increases compared with a year ago. Exports of electrical goods increased by 28 per cent., of miscellaneous articles by 17 per cent., and of machinery and vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft) by 16 per cent. in each case, while there were relatively smaller increases in respect of other important groups, including iron and steel (2 per cent.), non-ferrous metals (6 per cent.) and chemicals, etc. (4 per cent.). Among the textiles, exports of woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures increased by 9 per cent., and of silk yarns and manufactures by 21 per cent.; for cotton yarns and manufactures there was a decline of about 3½ per cent., and for manufactures of other textile materials a decrease of 2 per cent.

Compared with the third quarter of 1930, half the groups, including all the textiles (but not apparel), showed increases, but there were declines in respect of vehicles (21 per cent.), iron and steel (14 per cent.), machinery (14 per cent.) and miscellaneous articles (6 per cent.).

Compared with the previous quarter, there was an increase of 3 per cent. in the volume of exports of manufactured articles; for the first nine months of this year exports were 9 per cent. higher than a year ago, the increase being shared by all the twenty groups except apparel and rubber manufactures, while nine groups showed exports in excess of the 1930 level.

Average values in this class were about the same as a year ago, and about 18 per cent. lower than in the third quarter of 1930. Compared with a year ago, seven groups showed increases, and thirteen declines, but none of the changes was substantial, the most significant being a fall of 4 per cent. in respect of woollen and worsted manufactures and an increase of 9 per cent. for non-ferrous metals. Average values for the class as a whole were rather higher than in the second quarter of this year.

BRITISH POSTAL TRAFFIC

AVERAGE DAILY RECEIPTS

The average daily receipts of the Post Office in the United Kingdom from postal traffic per working day for each month from January, 1934, to September, 1935, are shown below. Telegraph and telephone receipts, savings bank and money and postal order business are excluded, but the value of postage stamps used for receipt stamps and other revenue duties is included. The figures form an approximately correct index of the movement from month to month of the amount of postal traffic handled expressed in terms of postage.

Period	Average Amount of Money Received Daily		Proportion to Average Receipts in the corresponding period of 1924–34 (except 1926)		Proportion of change, 1934–35
	1934	1935	1934	1935	
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January...	132,984	134,517	107·0	108·2	+ 1·2
February	129,898	131,196	107·2	108·2	+ 1·0
March ...	131,023	130,866	105·1	105·0	− 0·1
April ...	133,545	139,614	105·7	110·5	+ 4·6
May ...	130,588	134,046	103·6	106·4	+ 2·6
June ...	129,948	130,798	104·0	104·7	+ 0·7
July ...	130,900	135,465	103·2	106·8	+ 3·5
August ...	128,044	128,712	106·2	106·8	+ 0·5
September	132,763	139,922	104·1	109·7	+ 5·4
October...	141,090		105·8		
November	141,429		106·3		
December	185,444		109·6		
Year ...	137,305		105·8		

Apart from April, 1933, May, 1934, and March, 1935, postal receipts have been higher than in the corresponding month a year earlier for each month since the end of 1932. The increase last month was 5·4 per cent., compared with 0·5 per cent. in August; in the first nine months of the year the average increase was 2·2 per cent. The large increase in September is mainly due to the increased activity of football pools, postage receipts from this source being included in the figures; receipts from stamps affixed to postal orders used in this connection are, however, excluded.

Announcements

ANGLO-ITALIAN TRADE AND PAYMENTS AGREEMENT

POSITION OF THE LIRE ACCOUNT

The Board of Trade are informed by the Istituto Nazionale per i Cambi con l'Estero that the position of the Lire Account under the Agreement was as follows on October 16, representing the results of operations since March 18 last:—

	£	s.	d.
Total transferred into sterling for payment to United Kingdom creditors	2,367,247	5	0
Of which, transferred during the period October 10 to October 16	111,392	6	8
Outstanding, awaiting transfer ...	2,049,805	2	10
Credits of Italian exporters.			
Declared	3,195,464	14	5
Paid	2,354,962	2	11
Outstanding	840,502	11	6

ANNOUNCEMENTS—*Continued*

ANGLO-TURKISH TRADE AND PAYMENTS AGREEMENT: RATIFICATION

The Agreement between H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and the Turkish Government respecting Trade and Payments which was signed at Angora on June 4, 1935, was ratified in London on October 11, 1935.

The text of the Agreement was published in the "B.T.J." of June 20, 1935 (pages 976-7).

POSITION OF THE ACCOUNTS

The Board of Trade are informed that the position of the Accounts under this Agreement was as follows on September 30, representing the result of operations since June 20 last:—

	£	s.	d.
Total paid out by the Bank of England to United Kingdom creditors during the period June 20 to September 30	22,879	16	0
Of which paid out during the month of September	16,461	15	5
Outstanding (approximately) ...	368,000	0	0

The figures in the above statement, which shows the actual payments made by the Bank of England during the period under review, are not strictly comparable with those appearing in the "B.T.J." of September 5 (page 377). The new basis will be used for the preparation of future statements.

VISIT OF COMMERCIAL SECRETARY AT BUENOS AIRES

The Department of Overseas Trade announces that Mr. E. R. Lingeman, Commercial Secretary at Buenos Aires, is at present in this country on an official visit.

Mr. Lingeman will be available at the Department of Overseas Trade on October 28 and 29 for the purpose of interviewing manufacturers and merchants interested in the export of United Kingdom goods to the Argentine Republic. At a later date he will visit a number of industrial centres in the provinces.

Firms desiring an interview with Mr. Lingeman in London or information regarding the provincial centres he will visit should apply to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1 (quoting Reference 14148/35).

COMMERCIAL COUNSELLOR AT BUCHAREST CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The Department of Overseas Trade announces that as from October 26, 1935, the address of the Commercial Counsellor at Bucharest will be as follows:—

Strada Alexander Lahovary 23 (b),
Bucharest.

IMPORT DUTIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

AGRICULTURAL TRACTORS: HAIR COMBS

The Import Duties Advisory Committee give notice of applications for increases in the import duties on the following products:—

Track-laying agricultural tractors and parts thereof.

Hair combs not adapted for wearing, and moulded blanks therefor.

Any representations which interested parties may desire to make in regard to these applications should be addressed in writing to the Secretary, Import Duties Advisory Committee, Caxton House (West Block), Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, not later than November 9, 1935.

ANNOUNCEMENTS—*Continued*

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF BOARD REFERENCES

ELECTRIC HORNS FOR MOTOR CARS; STATIC TRANSFORMERS; PAPER; GAS METERS; CARTRIDGES; CARTRIDGE CASES; PIPES AND TUBES FOR CONDENSERS

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Sydney has advised the Department of Overseas Trade that the following questions have been referred to the Australian Tariff Board:—

(1) An application for the imposition of a protective duty on electric horns for motor cars, at present admissible under Tariff Item 352(C) free, British Preferential Tariff: 25 per cent. *ad valorem* General Tariff.

(2) An application for increased duties on static transformers at voltages below 66,000 and between 10,000 and 20,000 k.v.a. at present admissible under Item 179(D)(2)(A)(2) 45 per cent. *ad valorem* British Preferential Tariff: 65 per cent. *ad valorem* General Tariff reduced by ·009 for each k.v.a. above 10,000 k.v.a.

(3) A request for the reduction of duties on all classes of paper under Item 334, with the exception of pulp, paper shaving and waste paper, and cigarette tubes, paper and papers.

(4) The necessity for existing rates of duty on gas meters and parts under Item 180B.

Item 180(B)(1)—Gas meters of the consumers' type, 45 per cent. *ad valorem* British Preferential Tariff: 65 per cent. *ad valorem* General Tariff.

Item 180(B)(2)—Parts of gas meters of the consumers' type:

(*a*) As prescribed by Departmental By-law: Free British Preferential Tariff; 15 per cent. *ad valorem* General Tariff.

(*b*) N.e.i., 27½ per cent. *ad valorem* British Preferential Tariff, 45 per cent. *ad valorem* General Tariff.

(5) The question of the duties on

(*a*) Cartridges, n.e.i., at present dutiable under Item 397A: 15 per cent. *ad valorem* British Preferential Tariff, and 35 per cent. *ad valorem* General Tariff.

(*b*) Percussion caps.

(*c*) Empty, capped or uncapped, cartridge cases, (*b*) and (*c*) being at present admissible under Item 397D, free British Preferential Tariff, 10 per cent. *ad valorem* General Tariff.

(6) A request for the removal from By-law granting admission under Tariff Item 404 of pipes and tubes of monel and similar alloys suitable for use as condenser tubes.

Under Item 404 the rates are: free British Preferential Tariff, 15 per cent. *ad valorem* General Tariff.

United Kingdom firms desiring to oppose any of these applications should communicate at once with the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

COMPANY LAW IN NEW SOUTH WALES

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Sydney recently reported that the Bill codifying the New South Wales companies legislation would be given early consideration in the State Legislature.

The provisions of the Bill maintain the requirement of the Companies Act, 1906, that companies incorporated outside the State which carry on business within the State shall be registered.

A copy of the Bill can be seen at the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. (Reference 20738/35 should be quoted.)

NEW ZEALAND ELECTRICAL REGULATIONS

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Wellington has furnished the Department with copies of a supplement to the "New Zealand Gazette" of September 5, 1935, containing the New Zealand Electrical Supply and Wiring Regulations, 1935.

Firms desiring to peruse these regulations are notified that copies of the above-mentioned supplement are available for loan in order of application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. (Reference No. T. 10180 should be quoted.)

KEY INDUSTRY DUTY

PSEUDO-CUMENOL

A representation has been made to the Board of Trade under Section 10(5) of the Finance Act, 1926, regarding Pseudo-cumenol.

Section 10(5) of the Finance Act, 1926, is as follows:

> "The Treasury may by order exempt from the duty imposed by Section 1 of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, as amended by this Act, for such period as may be specified in the Order, any article in respect of which the Board of Trade are satisfied on a representation made by a consumer of that article that the article is not made in any part of His Majesty's Dominions in quantities which are substantial having regard to the consumption of that article for the time being in the United Kingdom, and that there is no reasonable probability that the article will within a reasonable period be made in His Majesty's Dominions in such substantial quantities."

Any communication should be addressed to the Principal Assistant Secretary, Industries and Manufactures Department, Board of Trade, Great George Street, S.W.1, within fourteen days from the date of this notice (October 23, 1935).

EXCHANGE CONTROL IN ARGENTINA

A detailed resumé of the Argentine exchange control regulations has been received from the Commercial Secretariat at Buenos Aires. A copy, in so far as it relates to exchange for imports, may be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. (Reference No. C. 4617 should be quoted.)

ROUMANIA: REGULATIONS REGARDING COMPENSATION TRADE

The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Bucharest reports that the Roumanian Minister of Industry and Commerce has recently signed a Ministerial Decision regarding the conditions under which compensations are granted.

The text of the Decision is as follows:—

The export of products which hitherto have not formed the object of normal exports and which, owing to existing economic and exchange premiums, it has not been possible to export, is now permitted.

Applications for advice shall be submitted to the Commission of distribution and control of foreign exchanges who, taking into consideration the possibilities of the outlet for exportation, shall approve of the conditions under which permits shall be granted, and also as to the percentage of foreign exchange which must be paid to the National Bank of Roumania. The decisions of the Commission shall be referred to the Minister of Industry and Commerce for approval.

Compensation approvals and import permits which have been granted must not be transferred or negotiated, under penalty of cancellation.

For the counter value of these exports, within the limit of the quota remaining after payment to the National Bank of the quota fixed, exporters shall be allowed to import from any country whatsoever, in addition to the fixed contingents, raw materials, semi-manufactured products or even finished products which are not manufactured in the country and which are indispensable necessities, as shown on annexed list, and to pay for current imports for which payment has not yet been made.

For the value of foreign exchange which may be collected and also for payments which may be made an equal export and import premium of 44 per cent. will be calculated. The collection of the exchange, as well as payments, shall be effected through the intermediary of an authorised bank, which shall retain the exchange necessary for these payments.

All applications for compensation must be accompanied by a letter of guarantee from one of the banks authorised by the National Bank to carry out the execution of compensations.

Foreign exchange paid into the National Bank will not be entitled to any kind of premium.

The export must be commenced within one month from the date of approval and must be carried out in its entirety within a period of six months, after which period the approval will be cancelled.

Applications for imports within the limit of an approved compensation must be made within the maximum period of two months from the date of the communication by which the National Bank notifies that the quota due in conformity with the permit has been deposited; the validity of permits shall be the same as for normal imports.

The non-utilised balance of foreign exchange remaining after the expiration of the above-mentioned two months shall be at the disposal of the National Bank. Proof of payment and of the employment of the foreign exchange must be made by the exporter concerned, who must also forward an abstract of the original account issued by the bank in which the exchange has been deposited.

The High Commission for the direction and control of foreign trade has fixed the following list of goods in respect of which compensation permits are granted for import and export:—

For export.—Pyrites, manganese, mica, alabaster, kaolin, marble, salt, ceramic products, paraffin, paraffin wax, tar, petrol, coke, asphalt;

Veneers, parquets, friezes, wood straw in bales, cellulose and mechanical paste, furniture, chair seats.

Tobacco, fruit (except nuts), leguminous plants, onions, garlic, medicinal plants, molasses.

Wool, hemp, hemp and jute waste, straw, brooms;

Eggs, butter, cheese, farinaceous paste, bacon, salt and smoked meats, vegetable, meat and fruit preserves, live and preserved fish, poultry, alive and dead, extracts of meat, honey, caviare, crayfish;

Skins, furs, rough and finished, scrapings of skins, pig and horse bristles, feathers and down, animals' intestines.

Tzuika, wines, liqueurs, beer, alcohols, mineral waters;

Footwear, glassware, sweetmeats, native textiles;

Filtering earth, sulphuric acid, plaster, starch, glue, animals' horns, cords and cables, lamp-black.

For import.—Copper, tin, zinc, old iron.

Raw cotton, cotton thread, wool, knitting wool, jute, manilla, raffia;

Aniline dyes, varnishes, turpentine, colophony, tanning materials, medicines;

Sorting machines, cylinders, sieves for mills, agricultural machines, electric materials, electric machines, material for the petrol industry: raw rubber.

TURKISH LAW ON GOVERNMENT TENDERS

With reference to the notice published in the "B.T.J." of August 16, 1934 (page 259), in regard to the procedure to be adopted in connection with Government tenders, the Department of Overseas Trade has received a translation (in French) of a Ministerial Circular furnishing a list of bonds and shares which may be accepted as a guarantee under Section 17 (d) of the Law No. 2490.

The translation may be consulted at the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. (Reference No. 27089/34 should be quoted.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS—*Continued*

"LA CRESCENTA" ENQUIRY

The Formal Investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of the tank steamship "La Crescenta" has been fixed for hearing at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, Westminster, on Monday, November 18, 1935, at 11 a.m.

GALLANTRY AT SEA

BOARD OF TRADE RECOGNITION

The Board of Trade have awarded a suitably inscribed clock to Mr. C. R. Spracklin, Officer-in-Charge, silver cigarette cases, also suitably inscribed, to Mr. H. M. Cox and Mr. C. M. Williams, radio operators, and Mr. D. R. Martin, signalman, and monetary awards to members of the Duncan's Cove lifeboat crew in recognition of their services to the crew of the s.s. "Kenkerry," which went ashore at the entrance to Halifax Harbour, Nova Scotia, on January 17, 1935.

The following is a statement of the services for which these awards have been made:—

The s.s. "Kenkerry," carrying a crew of 29, stranded on Black Rock Point, entrance to Halifax Harbour, Nova Scotia, about 10 p.m., on January 17, 1935, while on a ballast voyage from Havana to Halifax, Nova Scotia. There was a gale at the time, accompanied by a rough sea and snow squalls. When the vessel stranded, an S.O.S. was sent out.

Some delay was experienced by those on shore in locating the vessel owing to her position being unknown by those on board, but the Officer-in-Charge of the Government Radio Station at Chebucto Head, Nova Scotia, immediately took action to get the "Kenkerry's" position definitely plotted.

When her position was found, some of the wireless operators, taking flash lamps with them, proceeded to the scene by motor car, a very arduous journey on account of the snow storm then prevailing and the snow drifts. Seven of the crew of the local lifeboat were picked up on the way, and when the scene of the stranding was reached it was found that the ship was about 80-100 feet from the shore, her bow being fast and her stern in deep water.

A line was fired from the ship and an improvised breeches buoy was rigged. This buoy was without a whip for hauling in and out and was made fast to a tree about 100 feet inshore and about 40-50 feet above sea level. After one of the crew of the "Kenkerry" had unsuccessfully tried to get ashore, the ship end of the breeches buoy was raised at the request of the shore party, and after this a whip was also rigged. By the aid of a powerful flashlight, which one of the radio operators had brought with him, it was possible to see the breeches buoy, thus enabling the rescue party to raise the line several feet higher whenever a heavy sea broke.

As a result of the action taken by the rescuers, all but the master of the "Kenkerry" were safely taken off from the vessel; the master, who was the last to leave the ship, being drowned while trying to reach the shore. The rescuers were engaged for about 7½ hours in performing the service.

NOTICE

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Trade and Industry

UNITED KINGDOM

COAL OUTPUT AND EMPLOYMENT

We give below a statement of the coal output and the number of wage-earners at the mines in Great Britain for the week ended October 12, 1935, together with the figures for the previous week:—

District	Week ended Oct. 5		Week ended Oct. 12	
	Output	Wage-earners	Output	Wage-earners
	Tons		Tons	
Northumberland ...	302,400	43,300	299,400	43,300
Durham	571,100	102,200	575,800	101,400
Yorkshire	826,200	135,500	822,600	135,600
Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales ...	330,300	67,400	343,300	67,600
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester ...	550,200	97,500	557,500	97,800
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	377,300	67,300	386,300	67,400
South Wales and Monmouthshire ...	672,600	129,000	707,500	129,300
Other English Districts*	126,700	23,100	123,400	23,000
Scotland	621,700	82,600	632,600	82,700
Total	4,378,500	747,900	4,448,400	748,100

NOTE.—The number of wage-earners includes a small number employed at mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal.

DISTRICT OUTPUTS IN SEPTEMBER

The estimated quantity of saleable coal raised in Great Britain during last month was as follows (the previous month's figures are given for comparison):—

District	September, 1935	August, 1935
	Tons	Tons
Northumberland	1,165,900	1,135,200
Durham	2,289,800	2,340,700
Yorkshire	3,267,900	3,075,700
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales	1,290,900	1,181,400
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester	2,434,500	2,132,700
Stafford, Worcester, Salop and Warwick	1,552,500	1,314,000
South Wales and Monmouthshire	2,732,600	2,662,500
Other English Districts*	483,000	451,700
Scotland	2,504,900	2,601,500
Total	17,722,000	16,895,400

* Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucester, Somerset and Kent.

COAL MINES NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL BOARD

Captain Harry Crookshank, M.P., Secretary for Mines, has received, and has accepted with regret, the resignation of Sir Harold Morris, K.C., from the Chairmanship of the Coal Mines National Industrial Board.

The vacancy created by the resignation of Sir Harold Morris will be filled as soon as possible.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK ON ROADS

The Report for 1934 of the Technical Committee appointed by the Minister of Transport to advise upon experimental work carried out by the Roads Department has been published by H.M. Stationery Office under the title of "Experimental Work on Roads: Report for the Year 1934 of the Experimental Work on Highways (Technical) Committee."

This Report deals with the work carried out during 1934, in collaboration with the Highway Authorities concerned, on roads in various parts of England, Scotland and Wales, with the object of determining the best materials and methods to be adopted in the construction of various types of road surfacing, having regard to durability, non-skid properties, and economy.

The experiments concern mainly materials typical of those in general use at the present time, namely, concrete and tar and bituminous materials, and in addition experiments have been carried out with cement-bound macadam. Details are given also of various methods of dressing existing road surfaces, with special reference to the treatment of asphalt which has become smooth under the action of traffic. In addition to the description of new experiments, results are

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

given of observations on the work described in previous reports.

The Report covers a much wider field of investigation than the corresponding Report for 1933; the number of authorities co-operating in the experimental work increased during the past year from 22 to 38 and the number of experiments undertaken increased by 20 to a total of 57.

The Report, price 1s. 6d. net, may be purchased directly from H.M. Stationery Office at the following addresses: Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120, George Street, Edinburgh, 2; York Street, Manchester, 1; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 80, Chichester Street, Belfast; or through any bookseller.

CORN PRICES

The following statement shows the average price of British corn per cwt. of 112 Imperial* pounds as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended October 19, 1935, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882, and the Corn Sales Act, 1921:—

Period	Average Price per Cwt.		
	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended October 19, 1935	6 1	9 3	6 2
Corresponding weeks in :—			
1931	5 9	9 6	6 4
1932	5 7	7 9	6 3
1933	4 10	10 2	5 5
1934	5 0	9 4	6 5

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, as amended by Section 2 of the Corn Sales Act, 1921, provides that in the weekly summary of quantities and prices each sort of British corn shall be computed with reference to the hundredweight of one hundred and twelve Imperial standard pounds.

AUSTRALIA

OVERSEAS TRADE IN JULY

The monthly summary of oversea imports and exports for July, 1935, recently made available by the Commonwealth Statistician, Canberra, shows an increase in both imports and exports of merchandise, as compared with July, 1934.

Imports of merchandise were higher in value by 19·2 per cent. (£stg.6,442,000 in July, 1935, as against £stg.5,403,000 in July, 1934), and exports were higher by 42·5 per cent. (£stg.5,191,000 in July, 1935, as against £stg.3,643,000 in July, 1934). An unfavourable commodity balance of trade of £stg.1,251,000 was recorded on the trade of July, 1935, as against an unfavourable balance of £stg.1,760,000 in July, 1934. The favourable commodity balance for June, 1935, was £stg.28,000.

Including bullion and specie the unfavourable balance for July, 1935, was reduced to £stg.596,000, as compared with an unfavourable balance of £stg.1,279,000 for July, 1934. The total favourable balance for June, 1935, was £stg.498,000.

The following table shows the movement of merchandise and of bullion and specie for the month of July, 1935, as compared with July, 1934. The trade figures for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 are also given in the table.

Item	July		Year	
	1935	1934	1934–35	1933–34
	£stg. '000	£stg. '000	£stg. '000	£stg. '000
Merchandise :—				
Exports	5,191	3,643	81,682	89,957
Imports	6,442	5,403	72,428	59,435
Commodity balance ...	— 1,251	— 1,760	9,254	30,522
Bullion and specie :—				
Exports	819	629	8,360	8,616
Imports	164	148	1,699	1,278
Bullion and specie balance	655	481	6,661	7,338
Total balance	— 596	— 1,279	15,915	37,860

IMPORTS BY CLASSES IN JULY

Compared with the corresponding month of last year, imports (values in British currency) during July, 1935, increased in the following classes of goods:—Foodstuffs of animal origin, £77,000, as against £62,000; foodstuffs of vegetable origin, £266,000 (£241,000); tobacco and preparations, £134,000 (£41,000); animal substances, not foodstuffs, £102,000 (£99,000); vegetable substances and fibres, £194,000 (£169,000); apparel and attire, £170,000 (£142,000); oils, fats and waxes, £562,000 (£347,000); paints and varnishes, £39,000 (£26,000); stones and minerals, £39,000 (£21,000); machines and machinery, £625,000 (£459,000); metals and metal manufactures, £1,076,000 (£888,000); wood and wicker, £163,000 (£102,000); earthenware, china, glassware, etc., £123,000 (£94,000); paper, £294,000 (£248,000); stationery, £192,000 (£110,000); jewellery, fancy goods, etc., £133,000 (£87,000); optical and scientific instruments, £100,000 (£75,000); drugs, chemicals and fertilisers, £292,000 (£264,000); miscellaneous, £351,000 (£258,000), and bullion and specie, £164,000 (£148,000).

On the other hand decreases were recorded in the imports of spirituous liquors, £41,000 (£44,000); live animals, £18,000 (£20,000); textiles, £1,205,000 (£1,279,000); yarns and manufactured fibres, £178,000 (£250,000); and rubber and leather, £69,000 (£77,000).

VARIATIONS IN COMMODITY IMPORTS

The individual commodities showing the greatest increases in imports, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, were:—Sausage casings, £24,000 (£13,000); tea, £182,000 (£169,000); tobacco, unmanufactured, £129,000 (£38,000); pulp for papermaking, £43,000 (£7,000); petroleum, £382,000 (£232,000); kerosene, £50,000 (£18,000); motive-power machinery, £111,000 (£51,000); tools of trade, £75,000 (£53,000); motor bodies and chassis, £449,000 (£351,000); cycle and cycle parts, £54,000 (£38,000); timber, undressed, £123,000 (£72,000); paper, printing, £164,000 (£148,000); books, etc., £109,000 (£67,000), and fertilisers, £60,000 (£47,000).

The principal commodities showing decreased imports were:—Seeds, linseed, £22,000 (£73,000); piece-goods, cotton and linen, £460,000 (£539,000); piece-goods, silk,

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TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

£303,000 (£325,000); bags, corn and flour, £10,000 (£33,000); woolpacks, £64,000 (£86,000); cotton yarn, £29,000 (£45,000), and pipes and tubes, £26,000 (£48,000).

Export Trade Changes

Exports of merchandise (values in Australian currency) in July, 1935, were £A.6,501,000, as compared with £A.6,985,000 in June, 1935, and £A.4,563,000 in July, 1934. Exports of bullion and specie were valued at £A.1,024,000 in July, 1935, £A.731,000 in June, 1935, and £A.786,000 in July, 1934. The total exports were £A.7,525,000, as compared with £A.7,716,000 in June, 1935, and £A.5,349,000 in July, 1934.

Comparing the value (in Australian currency) of the principal exports during July, 1935, with those of the corresponding month of 1934, there was an increase in the exports of the following commodities:—Butter, £283,000, as against £267,000; frozen beef, £237,000 (£157,000); currants, £49,000 (£28,000); citrus fruits, £65,000 (£15,000); flour, £453,000 (£251,000); wine, £89,000 (£38,000); rabbit and hare skins, £296,000 (£146,000); sheepskins, £203,000 (£112,000); wool, greasy, £1,498,000 (£255,000); wool, scoured, £624,000 (£299,000); tallow, £55,000 (£25,000); zinc ores and concentrates, £24,000 (£6,000); machines and machinery, £60,000 (£45,000); lead, pig, £221,000 (£207,000); stationery, £46,000 (£12,000); gold, £984,000 (£764,000), and silver, £40,000 (£23,000).

On the other hand, decreases were recorded in the exports of eggs, £11,000 (£40,000); frozen lamb, £54,000 (£236,000); frozen mutton, £35,000 (£126,000); frozen rabbits and hares, £53,000 (£128,000); barley, £14,000 (£33,000); wheat, £736,000 (£827,000); rice, £6,000 (£16,000); sugar, £2,000 (£140,000); opossum skins, £2,000 (£13,000); sandalwood, £1,000 (£10,000); tin ingots, £24,000 (£35,000); and arms, ammunition, etc., £3,000 (£11,000).

Declared Unit Values

A comparison of the average prices computed from the declared export values of the principal commodities sent overseas shows that the average declared prices for the following commodities were higher in July, 1935, than in July, 1934:—Sheepskins, wheat, flour, butter, raisins, wine, beef, tallow, lead (pig), zinc and gold. Lower average prices were recorded for wool—greasy and scoured, and frozen mutton and lamb.

PRODUCE SHIPMENTS

The High Commissioner for the Commonwealth Government in London has received cabled advice of the following shipments of Australian produce to various United Kingdom and Continental ports during August 23 and October 5 per s.s. "Trevorin," s.s. "Tymeric," s.s. "Tudor," s.s. "Stanford," s.s. "Dimboola," s.s. "Rendsburg," s.s. "Ramsey," s.s. "Simonside," s.s. "Port Dunedin," s.s. "Strathaird," s.s. "Asphalion," s.s. "Jervis Bay," and s.s. "Orama":—

Commodity	Quantity	Commodity	Quantity
Beef ... crops	9,782	Jam ... cases	1,250
Beef ... hinds	8,102	Wine ...gallons	89,011
Beef ... lbs.	642,667	Gooseberries, canned cases	50
Veal ... lbs.	94,344	Pears, canned cases	2,566
Mutton carcases	4,029	Peaches, canned cases	2,623
Lamb carcases	108,415	Apricots, canned cases	706
Pork carcases	840	Pines, canned cases	1,500
Pork ... lbs.	57,908	Blackcurrants, canned ... cases	50
Rabbits ... crates	10,202	Mixed, canned cases	30
Meat, sundries ... packages	7,096	Cherry pulp, canned cases	80
Meat, sundries lbs.	26,407	Loganberry pulp canned ... cases	20
Meats, canned cases	371	Blackcurrant pulp, canned ... cases	1,750
Eggs long hundreds	132,514	Apricot pulp, canned cases	2,368
Butter ... boxes	64,400	Plum pulp, canned cases	8,490
Cheese ... crates	2,469	Raspberry pulp, canned ... cases	2,318
Milk, powdered cases	692		
Tallow ... casks	169		
Wool, greasy bales	12,114		
Wool, scoured bales	2,266		
Sheepskins ... No.	51,348		
Wheat ...centals	766,699		
Flour ...centals	47,634		
Barley ...centals	17,894		

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

BRITISH INDIA

TRADE BALANCE IN SEPTEMBER

The balance of trade figures for September, 1935, are as follows, reports the Deputy Trade Commissioner for India in London.

	Rs. (lakhs)
Imports of merchandise on private account ...	10,21
Exports, including re-exports, of merchandise on private account	12,02
Net exports of gold	3,03
Net exports of silver	6
Currency notes (net exports)	3
Total visible balance of trade	+ 4,99
Net balance on remittance of funds	— 4,23

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1934-35

The figures which follow show the value of the principal imports into and exports from British India during each of the thirteen months ended July, 1935. They have been taken from statistics compiled by the Indian Government Department of Commerce and Industry and supplied through the Indian Trade Commissioner in London.

Imports

Month	Cotton Piece-goods	Machinery and Mill Work	Sugar	Iron and Steel	Total Imports (Merchandise)
1934	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
July ...	1,13	93	20	51	9,90
August ...	1,40	1,07	19	49	10,68
September	1,46	97	28	43	10,55
October ...	1,68	1,15	26	55	12,48
November	1,43	1,03	16	53	11,40
December	1,12	1,05	16	45	10,35
1935					
January ...	1,66	1,40	12	65	12,90
February...	1,28	98	12	60	10,63
March ...	1,93	1,17	14	61	12,40
April ...	1,77	1,07	11	58	11,55
May ...	1,65	1,17	14	52	11,83
June ...	91	1,02	11	52	9,92
July ...	1,03	1,10	15	50	10,06

Exports (excluding Re-exports)

Month	Raw Cotton*	Grain, Pulse and Flour*	Jute Goods	Seeds	Tea
1934	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
July ...	3,10	76	1,77	91	2,03
August ...	1,76	96	2,05	86	2,73
September	1,42	76	1,91	1,11	2,85
October ...	1,05	70	2,32	1,19	2,46
November	1,53	64	2,00	67	2,47
December	2,29	49	1,89	54	2,01
1935					
January ...	3,70	75	1,74	41	1,64
February...	3,88	1,34	1,57	68	1,03
March ...	3,95	2,46	1,63	1,00	88
April ...	2,83	1,18	1,62	81	33
May ...	4,53	2,02	1,92	94	66
June ...	2,68	1,01	1,87	79	1,02
July ...	1,82	83	1,81	65	1,91

* Including re-exports.

WEATHER AND CROPS: WHOLESALE PRICES

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics reports as follows on the weather and crops in India for the weeks ended on the dates stated:—

Rainfall

Calcutta, October 20.—Rainfall has been widespread.

Crop Conditions and Outlook

Madras, October 12.—A moderate amount of rain has fallen. The sowing and transplanting of paddy and dry crops is proceeding. Standing crops are in fair condition.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

Bihar and Orissa, October 14.—There has been light rain in Darbhanga. The condition of standing crops, including sugarcane, is fair except in flooded areas. The prospects for aghani paddy are good, but rain is needed. The harvesting of bhadoi is going on.

Punjab, October 14.—Light rain has fallen. The condition of standing crops is average to good on irrigated areas and under average on unirrigated areas. Damage to cotton from tela is reported from Lahore and Shahpur, to pulses from insects in Multan and to sugarcane from top borer in Gurdaspur. Bollworm has appeared in Lyallpur.

Central Provinces, October 12.—The weather has been clear and warm. Khariff crops are in good condition.

United Provinces, October 12.—There has been no rain. Rabi sowing and khariff harvesting continue. Cotton picking and the irrigation of sugarcane have commenced. Standing crops are doing well and prospects are favourable.

Bombay, October 19.—No rain has fallen. Khariff and rabi crops are making progress.

Sind, October 19.—There has been no rain. Cotton picking is going on.

Bengal, October 21.—Rainless. Rain is needed for the growth of crops.

Assam, October 21.—The weather has been dry and seasonable. Crop prospects are fair.

CALCUTTA WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

Calcutta, October 16.—The wholesale price index number for September, issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, is 89, or the same as for August. —*Trade Commissioner for India in London.*

BRITISH MALAYA

SHIPMENTS OF TINNED PINEAPPLES

The Malayan Information Agency in London has received by air mail from the Registrar-General of Statistics, Singapore, advice of the following shipments of tinned pineapples for the week ended September 28 per s.s. "Glenshiel," s.s. "Lyons Maru," and s.s. "Lycaon":—

Total	United Kingdom	Continent	Canada
Cases 26,711	Cases 3,425	Cases 735	Cases 22,551

Total shipments from January 1 to September 28 were 1,790,793 cases.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA

SIERRA LEONE TEXTILE IMPORTS IN AUGUST

The following statement showing the quantity and value of cotton piece-goods imported into Sierra Leone during August, 1935, has been received from the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Freetown:—

Description	Country of Origin	Quantity		Value
		Sq. yds.	Cwt.	£
Cotton piece-goods— Bleached	United Kingdom	347,012	731	6,004
Coloured	Total ...	311,453	664	7,785
	United Kingdom	251,174	536	5,888
	British India ...	57,771	121	1,820
	French India ...	1,467	3	47
	Belgium ...	1,041	4	30
Dyed	Total ...	173,344	501	4,157
	United Kingdom	168,137	485	4,018
	British India ...	5,125	16	133
	Belgium ...	82	—	6
Grey	Total ...	126,752	194	1,378
	United Kingdom	125,852	191	1,367
	Japan	900	3	11
Printed	Total ...	325,301	641	7,317
	United Kingdom	323,739	638	7,268
	French India ...	523	1	17
	Holland... ...	1,039	2	32

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

NIGERIAN TEXTILE IMPORTS IN JUNE

The following statement showing the quantity and value of cotton and artificial silk piece-goods, etc., imported into Nigeria during the month of June, 1935, has been received from the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Lagos:—

Description	Country of Origin	Quantity	Value
		Sq. yds.	£
Cotton piece-goods— Bleached	Total ...	2,714,973	48,452
	United Kingdom	2,610,574	46,746
	India	4,018	133
	Italy	24,010	510
	Japan	26,709	339
	Soviet Union ...	49,530	719
Coloured	Total ...	1,581,646	40,172
	United Kingdom	1,188,929	29,027
	Holland... ...	29,134	385
	India	281,665	9,356
	Italy	38,045	635
	Japan	39,444	626
Dyed	Total ...	665,728	17,105
	United Kingdom	627,801	16,225
	Belgium ...	5,958	107
	Italy	6,938	267
	Soviet Union ...	24,079	467
Grey baft	Total ...	1,527,030	24,511
	United Kingdom	1,270,144	20,930
	Japan	180,784	2,588
	Soviet Union ...	76,083	993
Other greys	Total ...	243,711	2,743
	United Kingdom	241,211	2,743
	Japan	2,500	—
Printed	Total ...	2,296,959	51,913
	United Kingdom	1,989,291	43,213
	Germany ...	45,334	1,184
	Holland... ...	205,432	6,686
	Hungary ...	4,103	112
	Japan	48,569	623
Velveteens	United Kingdom	2,426	216
Silk piece-goods— Velvets	Total ...	3,732	369
	United Kingdom	3,580	344
	Germany ...	152	25
		Lbs.	
Cotton and noil yarn ...	Total ...	77,411	4,876
	United Kingdom	76,222	4,812
	Germany ...	50	10
	Japan	1,136	54
		Sq. Yds.	
Artificial silk piece-goods	Total ...	133,249	6,839
	United Kingdom	67,578	2,675
	Czechoslovakia...	1,244	218
	Germany ...	15,393	2,215
	France	1,482	120
	Italy	34,783	1,147
	Japan	11,123	335

NIGERIAN GOLD OUTPUT IN JULY

The Imperial Institute has been informed by its corresponding member, the Chief Inspector of Mines, Nigeria, that the output of gold bullion in Nigeria during July last was 3,104 troy ozs.

BRITISH WEST INDIES AND BRITISH GUIANA

WEATHER, CROP AND MARKET CONDITIONS

General heavy rains in Barbados were reported by cable dated October 8. The cane cultivation for the 1936 sugar crop continues to make excellent progress.

Exports of bananas from Jamaica from January 1 to September 7 amounted to 16,298,573 stems, as compared with 10,174,864 stems during the corresponding period of last year. Cable advices dated September 27 reported that strong winds had damaged the banana crop throughout the Island, the loss being estimated at about two million trees. The market for pimento continues very firm with an upward tendency. The demand from abroad for ginger continues to be slow; the market is good, however, local prices having

improved. The bulk of the honey crop has been marketed; local prices have advanced.

The weather in Trinidad continues to be very favourable for planting, and all crops are in good condition. The coming cocoa crop is expected to be late again this year and picking will not begin until November or December; local prices for this commodity show a further slight improvement. Activity continues in the oil industry.

As regards the Leeward and Windward Islands, rain is badly needed in Antigua and St. Kitts for the sugar canes. Exports of bananas from Dominica continue to expand, the total of count bunches for the first eight months of this year being 36,099, as compared with 19,493 in the same period of last year and 37,850 during the whole of 1934. In St. Lucia the sugar crop for 1936 is reported to be showing excellent promise. The output of bananas is increasing each month.

Weather conditions in British Guiana have been excellent for the sugar and rice crops. Grinding of the autumn sugar crop is now in full swing and estimates are being realised. The autumn rice crop, which is now being reaped, is expected to be good; the acreage planted is much larger than that of last year, and the yield will also be better.—*Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).*

CANADA

MINERAL PRODUCTION, JANUARY—JUNE

A preliminary report on the mineral production of Canada during the six months ended June 30 last has been issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, and shows that the total production in all divisions of the industry amounted to 138,836,420 dollars, as compared with 131,942,180 dols. for the corresponding period of 1934, or an increase of 5·2 per cent.; increases in the value of mineral output being general for the major industrial groups, metals showing a 6·6 per cent. increase. The report states that new records for the quantity of copper, platinum metals (excepting platinum), zinc, selenium, tellurium, and nickel produced in Canada during the first six months of any year have been established, and in addition the value of the gold output was the highest ever recorded for any similar period in the history of Canadian gold mining.

The quantities and values of the principal leading products are as follow:—

Metallics	Quantity	Value
		Dols.
Copper ... ... lbs.	214,757,093	15,253,360
Gold ... ...fine ozs.	1,509,521	31,204,568
Estimated exchange equalisation on gold produced	—	21,779,619
Lead ... ... lbs.	160,288,192	4,160,773
Nickel ... ... lbs.	63,963,301	16,071,185
Palladium, rhodium, iridium, etc. fine ozs.	39,785	909,812
Platinum ... ...fine ozs.	47,575	1,472,139
Silver... ... ...fine ozs.	7,859,490	5,020,430
Zinc ... ... lbs.	151,584,839	4,245,286
Non-metallics:—		
Fuels:—		
Coal ... ... short tons	6,308,405	19,192,550
Natural gas ... M. cu. ft.	12,689,935	4,695,774
Petroleum, crude ... barrels	705,248	1,674,891
Other non-metallics:—		
Asbestos ... ... short tons	81,907	2,777,057
Salt... ... ... short tons	163,464	807,159
Structural Materials:—		
Clay products	—	1,044,181
Cement ... ... barrels	1,317,744	1,974,215
Lime ... ... tons	192,321	1,409,859
Stone and sand and gravel ...	—	2,950,000

Details of production, imports and exports, together with the names of operating mines, are available in the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. (Reference No. 22578/35 should be quoted.)

FRUIT SHIPMENTS

The High Commissioner for Canada in London has been officially advised by cablegram from Ottawa that between September 26 and October 2 the following quantities of Canadian fruit were dispatched to various United Kingdom ports:—Apples, 71,770 barrels, 1,280 three-quarter barrels, 1,230 half-barrels, 2,590 hampers, 102,250 boxes and 100 trays; pears, 7,160 boxes, 250 half bushels and 90 half barrels; plums, 5,940 crates, 4,370 half hampers, 250 lugs and 750 half bushels.

Canadian apple exports during the current shipping season down to September 20 totalled 58,574 barrels, 2,110 half-barrels and 41,804 boxes, as compared with 39,419 barrels, 4,930 half barrels and 78,692 boxes during the corresponding period last year.

CEYLON

OVERSEAS TRADE, JANUARY—AUGUST

The Principal Collector, H.M. Customs, Colombo, states that imports into Ceylon in August last amounted in value to Rs. 17,764,000, as compared with Rs. 17,719,000 in August, 1934, while domestic exports were valued at Rs. 17,704,000, as against Rs. 19,573,000 and re-exports at Rs. 1,584,000, as compared with Rs. 1,659,000.

The total value of imports during the eight months ended August 31, 1935, was Rs. 149,665,000, as against Rs. 139,675,000 a year earlier; exports, Rs. 152,521,000 (Rs. 167,533,000), and re-exports, Rs. 14,109,000 (Rs. 14,431,000).

As compared with August, 1934, imports of food, drink and tobacco increased in value by Rs. 61,000 to Rs. 9,015,000 in August, 1935. Raw materials decreased by Rs. 270,000 to Rs. 1,893,000 and manufactured articles rose by Rs. 251,000 to Rs. 6,837,000.

The chief increases were:—Rice, + Rs. 284,000; cured and maldive fish, + Rs. 132,000; liquid fuel, + Rs. 109,000, and cotton piece-goods, + Rs. 468,000. Declines were recorded in imports of fertilisers, − Rs. 83,000; sugar, − Rs. 388,000, and coal, − Rs. 439,000.

EXPORT TRADE

As compared with August, 1934, the value of exports of food, drink and tobacco increased by Rs. 1,241,000 to Rs. 11,123,000 in August, 1935. Raw materials declined by Rs. 658,000 to Rs. 6,430,000 and manufactured articles rose by Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 150,000.

Exports of coconut produce advanced by + Rs. 245,000, while tea declined by − Rs. 1,685,000; rubber by − Rs. 222,000 and coal by − Rs. 238,000.

TRADE, JANUARY-AUGUST

During the eight months January-August last, the value of imports rose by Rs. 9,990,000 to Rs. 149,665,000 and that of total exports fell by Rs. 15,189,000 to Rs. 167,179,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1934.

SOUTH AFRICA

TRADE CONDITIONS

The general managers of the Standard Bank of South Africa supply the following information regarding trade conditions in the Union of South Africa:—

Although business continues quiet, the larger centres report indications of an early revival in connection with preparations for the Christmas holiday season, but the position generally is clouded by apprehension regarding the outcome of the tense situation in Europe.

The building trades are active at all centres. Plans passed at Johannesburg in September constitute a record for the city.

Farming conditions and crop prospects are generally satisfactory and business in agricultural implements good.

GOLD OUTPUT: RAILWAY EARNINGS

The output of gold in the Transvaal for September (25 working days) was 902,333 fine ozs., with a value, including the premium, on the basis of £7 per fine oz., of £6,316,331, as compared with 857,442 fine ozs. and a value, on the basis of £7 per fine oz., of £6,002,094 for September, 1934 (also 25 working days). The number of natives employed fell slightly to 269,775, this being the first decrease for many months. The average daily output rose 1,674 fine ozs. to 36,093.

Railway earnings from September 8 to October 5 were £2,351,093, or £327,093 above the Budget estimate. Total earnings from April 1 to October 5 were £14,890,128, or £1,228,128 above the estimate, compared with £13,507,984 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

MAIZE, WHEAT, WOOL, HIDES, ETC.

The Union maize markets show increased activity, which is mainly attributed to speculation in cereals induced by

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

the European situation. Prices are expected to fluctuate, and dealers generally are holding their stocks in anticipation of a rise. The Union wheat crop is unofficially estimated at 5 million bags, compared with 4,603,000 bags last season.

The Union wool clip is estimated at 700,000 bales or 232 million lbs., making the total available, including the carry-over, 712,000 bales, compared with 730,000 available at the opening of last season. Wool is now arriving at the coast in large quantities, which are being rapidly absorbed. France and Bradford are the chief buyers, Germany not yet operating to any material extent. The markets are very firm.

The mohair market tends to improve.

Hides continue in good local demand and oversea enquiry is better.

Sheepskins are plentiful and demand is good, but business is difficult as the prices exceed the limits of oversea buyers. Supplies of goatskins are small; demand is keen and prices firm. Angoras are improving.

No change has taken place on the ostrich feather market.

Supplies of wattle bark are small; oversea demand has improved and prices are slightly higher. The position of extract is unchanged.

The latest estimate of the sugar yield is 434,360 short tons.

Business in soft goods is still quiet owing to the unsettled weather, but the outlook for textiles is reported to be brighter.

Generally speaking, activity in the secondary industries is well maintained.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN SEPTEMBER

The Department of Customs and Excise of the Union of South Africa announces that the total imports through all Union ports in September, 1935, amounted to £5,961,000, as against £5,614,000 in September, 1934. Exports amounted to £6,036,000, as compared with £5,497,000, made up as follows: Merchandise, £2,065,000, against £1,773,000; gold bullion and specie (excluding gold premium), £3,844,000, as compared with £3,057,000, and diamonds, £127,000, as compared with £667,000.—*Barclays Bank (Dominion Colonial and Overseas), Pretoria Office.*

PRODUCE SHIPMENTS

The Trade Commissioner for South Africa in London has received cabled advice of the following produce shipped from the Union of South Africa to various United Kingdom, Continental and American ports during the week ended October 5:—

Commodity	Total	United Kingdom	Continent	America
Wool, scoured ... bales	345	101	197	29
Wool, greasy ... bales	4,120	2,826	1,294	18 (Canada)
Mohair ... ... bales	284	284	—	—
Hides, wet ... bales	1,211	—	1,211	—
Hides, dry ... bales	255	123	132	—
Sheepskins, merino bales	634	168	322	144
Sheepskins, other bales	61	31	—	30 (Canada)
Goatskins ... ... bales	121	—	111	10 (Canada)
Calfskins ... ... bales	11	—	11	—
Wattlebark ... tons	114	—	114	—
Sugar ... ... tons	15,120	15,120	—	—
Eggs ... ... boxes	8,525	8,525	—	—
Tobacco, manufactured boxes	13	13	—	—
Beef, chilled ... hinds	1,285	1,285	—	—
Beef, chilled ... fores	1,166	1,166	—	—
Beef, frozen, boned fores	3,791	3,791	—	—
Beef, frozen, boned hinds	3,366	3,366	—	—
Cheese ... ... lbs.	215,728	215,728	—	—
Butter ... ... lbs.	23,744	23,744	—	—
Groundnuts ... bags	200	200	—	—
Maize ... ... bags	69,718	69,718	—	—
Maize grits... ... bags	1,756	1,756	—	—
Maize meal ... bags	55,994	55,994	—	—
Maize flour ... bags	560	560	—	—
Maize feed ... bags	1,145	1,145	—	—
Hominy chop ... bags	17,816	17,816	—	—
Hominy feed ... bags	1,959	1,959	—	—
Germ meal... ... bags	1,466	1,466	—	—
Lucerne meal ... bags	500	500	—	—

Fruit shipments (in boxes) to Southampton and Liverpool on October 6 and 11 were:—Oranges, 116,399; grape fruit, 1,402; naartjes, 230; lemons, 307; and pineapples, 170.

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BERTRAM LOWNDES, *London Manager*

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, JANUARY—JULY

The Commercial Secretary to the Residency, Egypt, has forwarded a statement showing the approximate value of imports and exports during July and the first seven months of the current year, together with the comparative figures for 1934, as under:—

Item	July		January–July	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Imports:—	£E.	£E.	£E.	£E.
Machinery	18,427	10,098	121,757	93,322
Metals and metalware	42,054	28,476	219,856	214,115
Motor cars, cycles and accessories, including tyres ...	12,478	7,021	83,414	53,418
Cotton piece-goods...	88,761	67,122	580,113	516,460
Sugar	10,126	29,176	148,005	116,375
Tobacco, tombac, cigars and cigarettes	10,652	13,133	83,454	89,344
Coffee	43,393	35,116	119,187	100,735
Wheat flour... ...	8,432	14,907	73,537	66,754
Tea	9,223	17,367	103,698	110,843
Timber, including railway sleepers ...	5,495	35,926	42,830	58,739
Sacks	3,212	4,365	58,563	71,265
Other merchandise...	152,771	106,196	957,140	799,223
Total	405,024	368,903	2,591,554	2,290,593
Exports:—				
Cotton	217,110	121,076	1,682,617	1,267,826
Gum	55,447	44,658	369,701	329,620
Other merchandise...	164,911	125,674	1,001,047	751,545
Total	437,468	291,408	3,053,365	2,348,991
Re-exports	33,392	21,075	193,209	168,935
Transit	10,150	14,852	48,018	82,914

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

IRISH FREE STATE

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION, 1934

The Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin, has recently issued preliminary figures in connection with the 1934 Census of Production, together with the comparative figures for the 1933 Census, as follows:—

Industry or Trade	Gross Output		Cost of Ingredients, and/or Materials, Fuel, Light, Cases, Boxes, etc.		Net Output		Persons Employed				Wages Paid	
							Male		Female			
	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933
Grain milling:—	£	£	£	£	£	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
Wheat products	4,147,289	3,688,317										
Maize products	2,292,854	2,012,165										
Oat products	252,255	155,143										
Barley products	1,353	779										
All other products	77,757	91,836	5,494,770	4,855,951	1,281,338	1,096,120	3,569	3,228	234	198	356,282	322,822
Amount received for milling done on commission ...	4,600	3,831										
Total	6,776,108	5,952,071										
Sugar confectionery and jam making	1,628,134	1,477,825	939,398	833,576	688,736	644,249	934	812	2,584	2,389	214,796	205,778
Aerated waters, cider, cordials and cognate liquors	310,027	295,813	80,160	70,190	229,867	225,623	944	898	132	120	67,725	62,966

ARGENTINA

FOREIGN TRADE, JANUARY—AUGUST

(From the British Commercial Counsellor)

Buenos Aires

Increased imports and declining exports reduced the balance of trade in Argentina's favour to only 3,700,000 pesos, paper, during the month of August, states the "Buenos Aires Herald."

Imports reached a value of 110,061,000 pesos, paper, the highest monthly figure registered since March, 1931. The favourable balance of trade in August, 1934, amounted to 45,134,000 pesos, paper, or more than twelve times this year's figure.

The total value of Argentina's foreign trade during the first eight months of the year was 1,844,515,000 pesos, which compares with 1,682,249,000 pesos in the corresponding period of 1934, and indicates a rise of 162,266,000 pesos, or 9·6 per cent.

Imports have risen from 700,319,000 pesos to 778,765,000 pesos, and exports from 981,930,000 pesos to 1,065,750,000 pesos, the respective increases being 78,446,000 pesos (11·2 per cent.), and 83,820,000 pesos (8·5 per cent.).

The balance of trade during the January to August period of last year stood at 281,612,000 pesos, whereas in the same period of 1935 it has reached 286,985,000 pesos. Its rapid decline may be gauged from the fact that in May there was a favourable balance of 52,600,000 pesos, in June 36,500,000 pesos, and July 9,800,000 pesos.

Principal Imports

The following table gives particulars of the chief imports during the first eight months of the current year, together with the comparative figures for 1934:—

Commodity Group	January–August	
	1935	1934
	Pesos, paper (Tariff values)	
Foodstuffs	50,825,849	53,000,485
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes ...	9,287,103	10,735,300
Drinks	1,745,354	1,537,746
Textiles and by-products	179,159,302	164,922,171
Chemical substances and products, oils and paints	50,131,615	48,695,994
Paper, cardboard and by-products	37,023,859	36,259,480
Wood and by-products	31,568,265	24,285,831
Iron and by-products	81,049,303	66,285,961
Machinery and vehicles	53 741,677	34,460,581
Metals excluding iron, and by-products	31,927,078	30,396,034
Stones, glass and earthenware ...	22,602,242	20,202,136
Fuel and lubricants	116,896,429	94,666,074
Rubber and by-products	19,157,957	20,789,328
Miscellaneous	37,624,103	28,884,040
Total	722,740,136	635,121,161

Distribution of Trade

Great Britain and the United States continue to hold the first two places as suppliers of Argentina's imported goods, and shipments from those countries exceeded last year's figures. Their percentage of the total, however, during the first eight months of 1935, was lower than in 1934.

Purchases nearly 150 per cent. greater have been made from Japan, with a rise in value of over 18 million pesos compared with 1934, this being the heaviest rise for any individual country; from Belgium goods valued at 16 million pesos more were bought, while from Peru imports of merchandise showed an increase of 15 million pesos.

Another notable feature of the trade statistics continues to be the heavy increase in exports to the United States. During August goods were shipped to that country to a value of 12,943,000 pesos, as compared with 6,715,000 pesos in 1934, and the figure for the first eight months of the present year, 113,847,000 pesos, exceeds by 35,700,000 pesos the total for the whole of 1934.

The following table shows the distribution of trade during the first eight months of 1935 and 1934:—

Country	Imports		Exports	
	January–August		January–August	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
	Pesos, paper (Tariff values)		Pesos, paper (Market values)	
United Kingdom ...	159,105,186	146,060,302	287,434,450	372,870,065
United States ...	105,648,124	96,112,798	113,847,132	52,766,157
Germany	62,699,533	66,146,286	81,903,823	78,644,582
Belgium	46,046,316	29,858,090	75,900,227	95,588,516
Brazil	33,044,268	29,723,257	46,586,404	41,560,625
Italy	32,808,154	46,719,440	44,873,945	44,149,277
France	31,449,866	33,476,143	44,819,318	58,773,145
Japan	31,007,950	12,785,236	7,711,275	5,276,770
British India ...	24,620,494	20,089,925	—	—
Dutch Possessions in Central America ...	22,997,678	10,040,980	—	—
Peru	21,721,600	6,383,385	7,759,436	3,566,930
Spain	16,509,806	13,128,727	6,994,836	8,259,129
Netherlands... ...	13,125,792	10,724,368	78,062,225	110,381,985
Sweden	11,664,934	8,976,447	6,340,052	9,634,611
Canada	10,443,245	11,778,229	10,036,329	6,392,743
Czechoslovakia ...	9,601,641	6,992,985	4,379,082	4,302,136
British Possessions in Asia, excluding India and Ceylon	9,378,603	11,102,637	—	—
Luxemburg	8,129,759	4,943,863	—	—
Poland	6,793,799	2,389,573	6,015,716	6,271,052
Finland	6,609,325	7,941,389	1,904,073	2,764,089
Uruguay	6,389,928	2,664,756	5,380,277	4,708,923
Sweden	5,735,814	6,675,333	—	—
Soviet Union ...	5,015,977	6,321 807	846,891	3,465,641
Paraguay	4,719,975	6 513,809	8,746,550	9,171,175
Norway	4,687,326	3,321,895	8,605,959	9,263,791
Ceylon	4,476,726	3,437,931	—	—
Chile	4,365,248	4,882,587	6,983,180	4,979,527
Cuba	2,485,762	2,006,032	671,161	266,764
Mexico	2,088,020	5,956,303	713,959	508,905
Austria	1,821,586	2,334,939	1,640.093	19,537
Yugoslavia	1,479,141	1 808,990	603,998	500,830
Greece	1,325,655	430,670	11,924,873	7,748,870
Portugal	810,487	917,066	861,675	1,031,014
Bolivia	670,230	591,543	3,000,573	2,149,618
China	478,246	517,904	4,549,570	3,904,016
Denmark	470,677	409,626	9,239,280	15,047,977
Venezuela	260,952	3,778,466	108,005	117,152
Colombia	118,536	735,315	110,527	84,045
Roumania	81,117	1,281,589	8,755	37,298
Irish Free State ...	24,211	190,344	4,400,784	6,183,523

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

WOOL EXPORTS IN SEPTEMBER AND WOOL YEAR

The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy at Buenos Aires has forwarded (unofficial) figures of wool exports in September, 1935, and, for comparison, those in September, 1934, as follows:—

Country	September, 1935	September, 1934
	Bales	Bales
Great Britain	2,646	2,314
United States	4,377	584
France	805	628
Germany	833	2,271
Belgium	738	365
Italy	1,000	315
Holland	438	202
Sweden	14	9
Denmark	—	14
Spain	49	35
Various	94	213
Total	10,994	6,950

TOTAL EXPORTS, 1934-35

On the basis of these unofficial figures, the aggregate exports for the wool year 1934-35 (October, 1934-September, 1935) work out as follows:—

Country	Bales	Country	Bales
Great Britain ...	97,083	Spain	2,944
Germany	74,616	Japan	1,027
France	54,034	Denmark	580
Italy	45,177	Sweden	483
United States ...	44,832	Various	3,505
Belgium	16,934		
Poland	10,516	Total	355,061
Holland	3,330		

EGYPT

FOREIGN TRADE, JANUARY—AUGUST

The Commercial Secretary to the Residency, Egypt, has forwarded particulars of the trade of Egypt during August and the first eight months of the current year, together with the comparative figures for 1934, as under:—

Movement	August		January–August	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Imports:—	£E.	£E.	£E.	£E.
Tobacco	62,164	52,593	480,925	430,855
Other merchandise	2,703,662	2,196,762	18,938,839	17,547,547
Total	2,765,826	2,249,355	19,419,764	17,978,402
Exports:—				
Cotton	805,916	1,203,509	14,169,897	15,040,756
Cigarettes	13,902	15,885	157,663	137,943
Other merchandise	321,267	381,759	6,069,642	4,097,325
Total	1,141,085	1,601,153	20,397,202	19,276,024
Re-exports	101,228	46,195	555,264	395,489

JAPAN

THE 1935 RICE CROP

According to information received from a reliable source this year's Japanese rice crop is estimated at 60,564,630 koku. This figure is 16·9 per cent. above the actual yield last year but 0·7 per cent. below the average crop of the last five years.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

EAST COAST OF SUMATRA EXPORTS, JANUARY—AUGUST

The British Consul at Medan has forwarded particulars of the principal exports from the East Coast Province of Sumatra during August and the period January-August, 1935, together with the corresponding figures for 1934, as follows.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

Commodity and Destination	Aug., 1935	Aug., 1934	Jan.–Aug., 1935	Jan.–Aug., 1934
Rubber:—	Thou. kilogs.			
Netherlands	549	451	2,117	6,144
Great Britain	1,007	1,499	7,418	8,842
United States	3,183	2,980	29,872	24,155
Penang and Singapore	1,475	2,914	14,448	25,736
Others	1,311	1,201	7,521	10,919
Total	7,525	9,045	61,376	75,796
Exported from Belawan	4,933	—	36,472	—
Latex:—				
Total exports	490	377	4,390	3,745
Exported from Belawan	433	359	3,907	3,477
Palm oil:—				
Netherlands	3,965	1,755	14,880	9,579
Great Britain	207	1,273	1,311	8,619
United States	6,563	3,585	51,956	22,596
Others	3,708	2,651	9,435	23,371
Total	14,443	9,264	77,582	64,165
Exported from Belawan	10,676	6,892	60,900	48,147
Coffee:—				
Total exports	97	78	1,173	664
Exported from Belawan	93	75	1,105	648
Copra:—				
Total exports	2,271	1,813	11,591	10,268
Exported from Belawan	98	170	1,400	1,705
Tobacco leaf:—				
Total exports	3	16	8,568	9,033
Exported from Belawan	3	16	8,568	9,033
Tea:—				
Total exports	879	1,061	6,783	7,223
Exported from Belawan	848	1,028	6,527	6,967
Fibre:—				
Total exports	6,077	1,782	38,031	29,996
Exported from Belawan	5,931	1,782	37,079	27,802

The figures are in 1,000 kilogs. net weight, but those for rubber are in dry weight.

SWITZERLAND

FOREIGN TRADE IN AUGUST

(*From the Officer-in-Charge, British Commercial Secretariat*)

BERNE

The total imports during August, 101·3 million francs, showed a decline of 8·8 million frs. on that of July with 110·1 million frs. This decline would appear to be of a seasonal character, recurring with varying intensity at this period of each year. The changes in the main groups of imports were as follows:—

Group	August	July	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)
	Mill. frs.		
Manufactured goods ...	41·7	42·8	− 1·1
Foodstuffs and fodder ...	21·2	30·1	− 8·9
Raw materials	26·9	24·7	+ 2·2
Solid and liquid fuel ...	11·5	12·5	− 1·0

The following fluctuations were to be observed regarding imports of the principal industrial materials:—

Commodity	August	July	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)
	Mill. frs.		
Raw wool	1·4	1·5	− 0·1
Raw cotton	0·9	1·5	− 0·6
Raw silk	0·6	0·6	Nil
Timber	1·5	1·7	− 0·2
Tobacco	1·2	1·2	Nil
Structural iron and steel ...	1·3	1·3	Nil
Sole and upper leather ...	0·9	0·7	+ 0·2
Raw copper	0·6	1·2	− 0·6
Tar derivatives for dyes ...	0·7	0·7	Nil
Oil fruit	0·7	0·7	Nil
Pig iron and steel	0·7	0·7	Nil

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

EXPORT TRADE

As in the case of imports, there was a decrease in exports, which fell by 3·0 million frs., from 62·2 million frs. in July to 59·2 million frs. in August. The changes affecting the chief export industries are shown in the following table:—

Commodity	August	July	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)
	Mill. frs.		
Textiles	9·0	9·4	− 0·4
Silk fabrics	1·8	1·6	+ 0·2
Embroideries	1·0	1·2	− 0·2
Cotton goods	2·5	2·9	− 0·4
Cotton yarns	1·5	1·4	+ 0·1
Schappe	0·2	0·2	Nil
Rayon	1·1	1·2	− 0·1
Hosiery and knitted wares	0·3	0·2	+ 0·1
Combed woollen yarns	0·1	0·2	− 0·1
Silk ribbons	0·3	0·3	Nil
Woollen goods	0·2	0·2	Nil
Machines and metals	19·9	20·9	− 1·0
Watches	9·7	9·9	− 0·2
Machinery	7·4	7·0	+ 0·4
Instruments and apparatus	2·2	2·6	− 0·4
Raw aluminium	0·6	1·4	− 0·8
Foodstuffs	3·3	4·3	− 1·0
Condensed milk	0·4	0·6	− 0·2
Cheese	2·8	3·6	− 0·8
Chocolate	0·1	0·1	Nil
Chemicals, pharmaceutical products, etc.	11·0	10·2	+ 0·8
Aniline dyes and indigo	6·7	4·8	+ 1·9
Drugs and perfumes	3·1	4·0	− 0·9
Chemicals for industrial purposes	1·2	1·4	− 0·2
Footwear	1·4	0·7	+ 0·7
Straw braids for hat-making	0·3	0·5	− 0·2

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

The origin of imports and the destination of exports was as follows:—

Country	August	July	Increase (+) or Decrease (−)
Imports from:—	Mill. frs.		
Germany	29·1	29·0	+ 0·1
France	14·0	16·0	− 2·0
Italy	12·3	9·2	+ 3·1
United Kingdom	5·4	6·4	− 1·0
Other European countries	21·3	24·5	− 3·2
United States	5·7	6·1	− 0·4
Other overseas countries	13·5	18·9	− 5·4
Exports to:—			
Germany	11·4	11·3	+ 0·1
France	8·3	8·6	− 0·3
Italy	4·7	6·1	− 1·4
United Kingdom	5·4	5·7	− 0·3
Other European countries	15·4	16·2	− 0·8
United States	4·7	4·1	+ 0·6
Other overseas countries	9·3	10·2	− 0·9

FINISHING AND REPAIRS TRADE

Imports decreased from 5·1 million frs. in July to 4·2 million frs. in August, while exports increased from 5·4 million frs. to 5·5 million frs., the figures being included in the totals for imports and exports given above.

BALANCE OF TRADE

The visible balance of trade of Switzerland improved slightly in August, exports covering imports to the extent of 58·5 per cent., as compared with 56·5 per cent. in July. The excess of imports over exports worked out at 42·1 million frs., as against 47·9 million frs. in July.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

September department store sales increased more than seasonally, and the adjusted index for the month was 82 per cent. of the 1923-25 average, as against 79 in August, while the dollar volume was 8 per cent. above a year ago. Meanwhile general business in the United States has continued

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—*Continued*

to show improvement. Retail business has been particularly good and wholesale re-ordering reached the best this season, with Christmas orders considerably better than last year.

Professor Irving Fisher's index of wholesale commodity prices for the week ended October 12 was 85·8, as against 85·6 the week before and 85·5 two weeks before.—*Guaranty Trust Company of New York (London Office).*

URUGUAY

EXPORTS OF WOOL IN SEPTEMBER AND SEASON

(From the British Consul)

MONTEVIDEO

Exports of wool in September, 1935, the twelfth month of the export season, were as follows:—To the United Kingdom, 1,821 bales; the United States, 1,423 bales; Germany, 1,401 bales; Belgium, 398 bales; Italy, 256 bales; France, 223 bales; Sweden, 91 bales; Holland, 50 bales; and Spain, 15 bales, making a total of 5,678 bales.

Exports in the twelve months October 1, 1934, to September 30, 1935, were as follows:—Germany, 32,069 bales; Italy, 23,819 bales; the United Kingdom, 23,583 bales; Belgium, 11,799 bales; France, 11,558 bales; the United States, 5,142 bales; Holland, 4,162 bales; Sweden, 2,121 bales; Japan, 1,794 bales; Spain, 619 bales; Brazil, 493 bales; and Argentina, 116 bales, making a total of 117,275 bales.

The increase as compared with the previous season amounted to 23,256 bales.

The following are the principal variations by countries for the twelve months of the present season as compared with the previous season:—Italy, + 13,754 bales; Germany, + 7,525 bales; France, + 5,133 bales; Belgium, + 4,788 bales; Spain, + 417 bales; Japan, + 330 bales; Brazil, + 178 bales; Argentina, + 92 bales; the United States, + 16 bales; Sweden, − 677 bales; the Soviet Union, − 813 bales; Holland, − 3,098 bales; the United Kingdom, − 4,379 bales.

Commercial Treaties and Arrangements

UNITED KINGDOM—CANADA

AGREEMENT FOR RECIPROCAL EXEMPTION FROM INCOME TAX OF CERTAIN PROFITS ARISING THROUGH AGENCIES

The High Commissioner in Canada for His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom reports that an Agreement between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Government in Canada for reciprocal exemption from income tax in certain cases of profits or gains arising through an agency was signed on October 3.

Under the Agreement His Majesty's Government in Canada undertake that any profits or gains from the sale of goods, other than things in action and money, arising, whether directly or indirectly, through an agency in Canada to a person who is resident in the United Kingdom and is not resident in Canada, unless the profits or gains either

(1) arise from the sale of goods from a stock in Canada, or

(2) accrue directly or indirectly through any branch or management in Canada, or through an agency in Canada where the agent has and habitually exercises a general authority to negotiate and conclude contracts,

shall be exempted from income tax chargeable by the Dominion of Canada in respect of the 1930 taxation period and fiscal periods ending therein, and thereafter. His Majesty's Government in Canada undertake, further, to take the necessary action under the Income War Tax Act with a view to giving the force of law to this exemption.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom give similar undertakings in respect of profits or gains arising from the sale of goods through an agency in the United Kingdom to a person resident in Canada and not resident in the United Kingdom.

The word "person" includes for the purposes of the Agreement "any body of persons corporate or not corporate," and a body corporate is regarded as resident in the United Kingdom or Canada if its business is managed and controlled in the former or latter country respectively.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes

BRITISH EMPIRE

CHANNEL ISLANDS

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES IN GUERNSEY AND JERSEY

The Board of Trade have received copies of the Import Duties (No. 18) Order (Bailiwick of Guernsey), 1935, and the Import Duties (No. 15—Jersey) Order, 1935, which raise a number of new items in the Guernsey and Jersey Tariffs and modify certain other items, with effect on and after October 1, 1935. The commodities affected are, *inter alia*: Arms; barley; fertilisers; iron and steel products; laces; oilcloth; rubber manufactures.

Copies of these Orders may be seen by persons interested at the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

GAMBIA

CUSTOMS DUTIES ON CERTAIN JAPANESE GOODS

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "B.T.J." of September 13, 1934 (page 414), the Board of Trade have received a copy of an Order (No. 13 of 1935), consented to by the Legislative Council on September 24, 1935, which provides for the exemption of "headkerchiefs in singles" from the duties of 50 per cent. *ad valorem* and 75 per cent. *ad valorem* imposed under Items 5 (5), cotton goods; and 12 (1) (b), silk; of the list of special duties leviable on Japanese goods.

These goods now presumably become dutiable as cotton or artificial silk piece-goods under Items 31 and 75, respectively, of the Gambia Customs Tariff.

NOTE.—Full particulars of the Customs Tariff, revised according to information available up to March 25, 1935, are to be found in "Customs Tariffs of the Colonial Empire" (Colonial No. 97, part I) and amending leaflet No. 1 thereto, which may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or through any bookseller, price 2s. 6d. and 4d. net respectively.

INCREASE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES ON CEMENT

The Board of Trade have received a copy of an Order (No. 14 of 1935), consented to by the Legislative Council on September 24, which provides for the increase from 1s. 3d. per 400 lbs. gross to 2s. 6d. per 400 lbs. gross of the General Rate of duty on cement. The British Preferential rate of duty remains unchanged at 1s. per 400 lbs. gross.

IRISH FREE STATE

CUSTOMS DUTY ON CERTAIN IRON AND STEEL ARTICLES FOR VEHICLES

The United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Dublin has forwarded to the Board of Trade a copy of the Emergency Imposition of Duties (No. 81) Order, 1935, made by the Irish Free State Executive Council on October 11, which imposes a Customs duty of 33⅓ per cent. *ad valorem* on the following articles, as from October 12, 1935:—

(*a*) Any of the following articles made wholly or mainly of iron or steel or a combination of iron and steel, that is to say:
- (i) laminated springs suitable for use as parts of vehicles, and
- (ii) leaves which are component parts of any such laminated springs, and
- (iii) axles, axle boxes, and axle arms (whether completely or partially manufactured), suitable for use as parts of vehicles other than bicycles, tricycles, wheeled vehicles ordinarily used for the transport of children, and mechanically propelled vehicles, and

(*b*) windscreens of any material suitable for use on vehicles, and

(*c*) component parts of such windscreens.

The duty imposed by this Order on any article is in lieu of all other duties chargeable on such article.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*Continued*

Provision is made in the Order for the duty-free admission of goods chargeable with this duty, under licence, subject to certain conditions.

MAURITIUS

FOREIGN TEXTILE QUOTAS

The "Official Gazette" of the Mauritius Government, dated September 7, 1935, contains a copy of a Proclamation (No. 33) made by the Governor of the Colony under article 3 of the Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance, 1934, which fixes the total quantity of piece-goods containing 50 per cent. or more by weight of cotton or of artificial silk or of cotton and artificial silk combined which may be imported from foreign countries during the period January 1, 1936, to December 31, 1936, as follows:—

	Square Metres
If manufactured in the Empire of Japan	1,622,000
If manufactured in France	378,000
If manufactured in Czechoslovakia	239,000
If manufactured in Germany	233,000
If manufactured in Italy	236,000
If manufactured in any other foreign country	228,000 in respect of each such foreign country.

PALESTINE

CUSTOMS DUTY EXEMPTIONS

The "Palestine Gazette" of October 3 contains an Order which exempts from Customs duties the following goods:—

Furniture and equipment for use in any Sailors' Home.
Steam and motor rollers for road making by private companies engaged in road construction.
Fire engines, steam rollers, mechanical vehicles, refuse containers, etc., exclusively used by municipalities or local councils. Spare parts for such vehicles.
Traffic lights apparatus used by municipalities.
Waste pearls (slug).
Raw materials employed in the manufacture of paper and glass.
Linseed oil varnish.
Rough diamonds.
Metal waste.
Moulding powders.

SEYCHELLES

CUSTOMS DUTIES ON RUM AND MACHINERY

The "Seychelles Government Gazette" of August 31, 1935, contains a copy of a Notification (No. 122 of 1935), dated August 7, 1935, which provides that the British Preferential Rate of duty on "rum in casks" shall be reduced from Rs. 2·50 per litre to Rs. 2·00 per litre. The General Rate of duty remains unchanged at Rs. 3·00 per litre.

The Gazette also contains a copy of a Notification (No. 123 of 1935), dated August 21, 1935, which adds to the "machinery" item of the Seychelles Customs Tariff "machinery or apparatus (and the component parts thereof) for the manufacture of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes." The rates of duty under this item are 5 per cent. *ad valorem* (General Tariff) and 3 per cent. *ad valorem* (British Preferential Tariff). Machinery or apparatus for the manufacture of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes was formerly dutiable under "goods not otherwise enumerated" at 25 per cent. (General Tariff) and 15 per cent. (British Preferential Tariff).

NOTE.—Full particulars of the Customs Tariff revised according to information available up to July 31, 1935, are to be found in "Customs Tariffs of the Colonial Empire" (Colonial No. 97, part II) and amending leaflets Nos. 1 and 2 thereto, which may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or through any bookseller, price 3s. 6d., 6d. and 3d. net respectively.

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS

FOREIGN TEXTILE QUOTAS

The Board of Trade have received a copy of a Proclamation (S.R. & O. 1935 No. 8) made by the Administrator of the Colony under section 3 of the Textiles Quota Ordinance, 1934, which fixes the total quantity of piece-goods containing 50 per cent. or more by weight of cotton or of artificial silk or of cotton and artificial silk combined which may be

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*Continued*

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS—*Continued*

imported from foreign countries during the period January 1, 1936, to December 31, 1936, as follows:—

If manufactured in the United States of America—253,000 yards.

If manufactured in any other foreign country—15,750 yards in respect of each such foreign country.

TRANSJORDAN

IMPORT OF CEREALS AND MILLET PROHIBITED

The High Commissioner reports that the importation of wheat, barley and millet into Transjordan was prohibited as from August 15, 1935.

FOREIGN

ARGENTINA

DUTY-FREE IMPORTATION OF BINDER TWINE

H.M. Representative at Buenos Aires has forwarded to the Board of Trade translation of a Decree, issued by the Argentine authorities on April 24 and effective as from August 1, which provides that all imports into Argentina of sisal binding twine used in harvesting machinery must, in order to be entitled to duty-free entry, have all its fibres coloured red.

The importation of twine of this colour, when it is intended for any other purpose and subject to duty, is prohibited.

A copy of the translation may be seen by persons interested at the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRIA

IMPORT DUTY ON SLATES

The "Bundesgesetzblatt" of October 4 contains the text of a Proclamation signed in Rome on July 1, 1935, whereby the conventional rate of duty of 10 kronen per 100 kilogs. on school slates, further worked, ground, blackened, ruled, even with frames of rough wood (Tariff No. 332) accorded under the Italo-Austrian Trade Agreement of April 28, 1923, has been withdrawn. In consequence, the general rate of duty for these goods imported into Austria from all countries is now 40 kronen per 100 kilogs.

FRANCE

IMPORT OF FLAX

A Law of July 11, 1931, restricted the duty-free admission of flax into France to a quantity to be fixed annually by Decree, and a Decree of October 9, published in the "Journal Officiel" of October 15, fixes the quantity to be admitted during the period July 19, 1935, and July 18, 1936, at 40,000 metric tons.

GREECE

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS: FURTHER LIST

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "B.T.J." of October 17, 1935, and previous notices regarding the revised system of import quotas introduced by the Greek Government, particulars of goods included in a further List (D) are given below:—

LIST D

GOODS THE IMPORT OF WHICH IS SUBJECT TO THE ISSUE OF A SPECIAL PERMIT

Tariff Class	*Description of Goods*
5	Silk cocoons and silkworm eggs.
7 (a-b)	Wheat and meslin.
8 (a)	Flour of wheat with or without bran.
8 (c)	Bran generally.
9 (k)	Potatoes.
ex 12 (a) (2)	Lemons.
16 (h)	Olive kernels.
24 (a)	Alcohol of any strength.
50 (i)	Bobbins and wheels of all kinds for weaving mills, weavers' combs of any material and wooden reels for thread.
ex 57 (i) (1-2)	Asphalt rock, asphalt and asphalt in powder.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*Continued*

LIST D—*Continued*

Tariff Class	*Description of Goods*
65 (a-b)	Iron wares, put together or not, also with parts of sheet iron :— (*a*) Metallic constructions of general use, such as :— 1. Bridges, fixed or movable, framework, roofings, lock gates, cranes. 2. Standards, brackets, capitals, pedestals and similar articles. (*b*) Pieces exclusively intended for railways :— 1. Rails and sleepers. 2. Wheels, axles, tyres, springs. 3. Fishplates, saddles. 4. Coach screws, dog spikes, coupling pins. 5. Chairs, wedges. 6. Turntables, revolving trollies. 7. Switches, semaphores. 8. Others not elsewhere specified used for the superstructure.
89	Steam boilers of all systems, superheaters, steam holders, etc.
90	Stationary engines (steam, gas, petroleum, alcohol, benzine, hot or compressed air).
91	Semi-stationary engines, including their boilers.
92	Steam turbines, hydraulic turbines and hydraulic wheels.
93	Tractors, mechanical :— (*a*) Locomotives. (*b*) Traction engines, portable engines. (*c*) Road rollers.
94	Dynamos and electric motors generally.
95	Hand and power pumps of all systems, pumps driven by wind, ventilators and pulsometers.
96	Knitting machines.
97	Machinery generally, of whatever material, driven in any manner, not elsewhere specified :— (*a*) Machines and apparatus for all industries, including those destined for the transformation of products of the earth, those for jam makers, chocolate manufacturers, bakers, distillers, textile workers, etc. (*b*) Machines for manufacturing cigarettes (*c*) Machine-tools for working metals, wood, stone, etc., in forges and workshops (including jacks and other lifting apparatus).
98	Agricultural machines, implements and tools, also parts thereof, of whatever material, worked by any means :— (*a*) Destined exclusively for cultivating the land, or for the harvesting of its products, such as ploughs, reapers, clod crushers, harvesters, threshers, etc., all mechanically driven. (*b*) Intended for the improvement or transformation of products of the earth, such as chaff-cutters, churns, mangles, hydro-extractors, honey extractors, hulling, shelling and sorting, etc., machines. (*c*) Grape pressers, grape pickers, oil presses, oil mills, grinding machines, without stones, forage presses, maize-shelling machines, and centrifugal presses generally, also dryers. (*d*) The following agricultural implements and instruments: Scythes, secateurs, pick-axes, hoes, spades, ploughs and ordinary ploughing apparatus for animal traction, also their accessories, such as the ploughshares, mouldboards, wheels, wrenches and hooks, even if imported separately. (*e*) Agricultural machines for pulverisation and for sulphurising plants, also accessories exclusively destined for such machines imported separately (*f*) Poultry incubators and brooders of whatever material, also their fittings.
99	(*a*) Pieces and parts of machines, of motors, or of boilers, imported separately, as well as pieces for the transmission of movement (shafts, pulleys, wheels, smooth or cogged wheels, fly-wheels, etc.). (*b*) Crankshafts for engines, neither worked nor turned, already showing the type and shape of the shaft but having still to be worked to a more or less considerable extent prior to being serviceable as shafts ready for use.
126	Silver and its alloys, in ingots, plates, sheets, wire.
128	Gold or platinum and their alloys, in ingots, etc., also gold coins.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*Continued*

GREECE—*Continued*

LIST D—*Continued*

Tariff Class	*Description of Goods*
159 (a) (8)	Acetic acid, pure.
161 (e)	Pharmaceutical specialities :—
	1. Liquid, in bottles.
	2. Solid, in boxes or bottles.
217 (a-b)	Cotton, not ginned or ginned.
244	Silk :—
	(*a*) Raw, not thrown, of natural colour, in skeins, also worm gut.
	(*b*) Raw, thrown, of one or more strands of natural colour, in skeins or on reels.
	(*c*) Bleached or dyed, of single or twisted yarn, also artificial silk in whatever form, in skeins or on reels, pure or combined with other textile materials.
	(*d*) Yarns and threads of other materials containing silk.
268	Railway rolling stock :—
	(*a*) Carriages.
	(*b*) Trucks.
	(*c*) Trollies for mines.

HUNGARY

CONSUMPTION TAX ON MARGARINE, ETC.

The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Budapest reports that, according to a Decree (No. 6710/M.E.) issued by the Hungarian Government, a consumption tax will have to be paid from October 3, 1935, onwards, on margarine, margarine cheese and artificial edible fats and oils. The taxes to be levied on these articles are as follows:—

	Gold pengö per kilog.
(*a*) On margarine and margarine cheese	40
(*b*) On artificial edible fats	40
(*c*) On artificial edible oils	25

In the case of imported goods the tax will be collected with the Customs duty.

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN GOODS

The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Budapest reports that according to an announcement in the semi-official "Export Kurier," the publication of the Hungarian Foreign Trade Department, the Royal Hungarian Minister for Commerce has prescribed that, in future, in the case of imports of the following goods into Hungary from countries overseas and Spain, Certificates of Origin have to be produced and surrendered to the Foreign Trade Department:—

Tariff No.	*Goods*
40-41-42	Coffee, tea, pepper.
54, 146	Unhusked and semi-husked and semi-polished rice.
68 (b)	Copra.
102	Coconut, Arachis (ground) nut, and similar nuts.
122	Raw cocoa beans.
168	Sardines.
183	Raw wool.
187	Raw hides.
206	Overseas timber and wood of all sorts.
207	Cotton and cotton waste.
214	Jute and jute waste.
222, 951	Raw cork and cork goods.
224	Raw rubber.
244	Iron-ore, raw minerals.
306	Mineral oil products.
333	Castor oil.
348	Resin, shellac, gum arabic, etc.
408	Tanning materials and extracts.
723	Scrap iron.
773	Raw copper and copper waste.
844	Typewriters.
876	Motor cars.

According to the report in question the Hungarian Foreign Trade Department will accept only such certificates of origin as are issued either by a Chamber of Commerce of the country of origin or by a Consulate of the country of origin officiating in one of the free harbours in Europe.

In the case of those goods included in the above list which are subject to import licence, the importers, upon the issue of the import licence, will undertake the obligation to hand over to the Foreign Trade Department, within two weeks of the goods passing through the Customs, a Certificate of Origin. Certificates of Origin for all goods on the list have to be produced and delivered to the Foreign Trade Department within fourteen days of the goods passing through the Customs.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*Continued*

Applications for foreign currency and compensation transactions, will only be sanctioned in the case of the countries in question if the importer upon arrival of the goods has delivered the Certificate of Origin, or has undertaken the obligation to do so referred to in the foregoing paragraph.

ITALY

INCREASES OF SALES TAX (*TASSA DI VENDITA*) ON MINERAL OILS

Royal Decree-Laws of August 28 and September 23, published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of August 30 and October 1, respectively, and in force on publication, provide for a number of increases in the rates of sales tax (*Tassa di vendita*) on mineral oils.

The increases are as follows:—

[Increases brought into force on August 30 by the earlier Royal Decree-Law are indicated by an asterisk.]

Crude mineral oils (other than for refining or for direct use as fuel) (Tariff No. 643a 3)—from 68 to 125 lire per 100 kilogs.

Lubricating mineral oils (clear, for transformers) (Tariff No. 643b (1))—from 75 to 130 lire per 100 kilogs.

Lubricating mineral oils, other (Tariff No. 643b (2))—from 55 to 112 lire per 100 kilogs.

Paraffin (Tariff No. 643c)—from 93 to 150 lire per 100 kilogs.,* subsequently from 150 to 195 lire per 100 kilogs.

Petrol (Tariff No. 643d)—from 161 to 261 lire per 100 kilogs.*

Mineral oils, other (Tariff No. 643e)—from 102 to 210 lire per 100 kilogs.

Residues from the distillation of mineral oils to be used directly as fuels (Tariff No. 644a):

(*a*) with a density exceeding 0·880 at a temperature of 15 deg. Centigrade—from 20 to 32 lire per 100 kilogs.,* subsequently from 32 to 50 lire per 100 kilogs.†

(*b*) With a density of from 0·850 to 0·880 at a temperature of 15 deg. Centigrade—from 45 to 73 lire per 100 kilogs.,* subsequently from 73 to 110 lire per 100 kilogs.

Residues from the distillation of mineral oils, other (Tariff No. 644c)—from 68 to 125 lire per 100 kilogs.

The Royal Decree-Law of September 23 further authorises the Minister of Finance to establish by Decree a reduction of the Sales tax (*Tassa di vendita*) on commodities under Tariff No. 643 b-1, lubricating mineral oils, clear, for transformers, in favour of certain industries; this must, however, be carried out in such a way that the rate of sales tax thus reduced is in no case less than that payable on the commodities classified under Tariff No. 643 b 2—other lubricating mineral oils.

A further Article provides that mineral turpentine or substitutes of essence of turpentine to be used in the manufacture of paints is subject to the reduced Sales tax (*Tassa di vendita*) of 102 lire per quintal, provided the rules and conditions to be established by the Minister of Finance are complied with.

REUNION

MARKING OF VARIOUS IMPORTED GOODS

Recent issues of the "Journal et Bulletin" of Reunion contain two Orders which enforce in that Colony the French Decrees of May 12 and July 5 last requiring an indication of origin to be marked on the following goods: Slates, keys, buttons and rubber goods (see the "B.T.J." of May 23 (page 860)); abrasives, clock movements, office machinery, apparatus and accessories, enamelled cast-iron baths and fittings for umbrellas and sunshades (see the "B.T.J." of July 18, pages 112-3).

SIAM

EXPORT DUTIES

H.M. Representative at Bangkok has forwarded particulars of a Customs Tariff Act Amendment Act which imposes a duty on rubber and latex exported from Siam. The duties are as follows:—

Tariff No.	Article	Rate of Duty
8	Rubber	2 satangs per kilo.
9	Rubber waste	1 satang per kilo.
10	Latex	½ satang per litre.

† No alteration is made in the Sales tax (*Tassa di vendita*) of 0·40 lire per quintal for residues from the distillation of mineral oils with a density of not less than 0·900 at a temperature of 15 deg. Centigrade, provided that such residues are to be used directly and exclusive as fuel in boilers and ovens.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—*Continued*

SPAIN

TEMPORARY IMPORTATION OF QUEBRACHO EXTRACT

Decrees dated October 2 grant the applications made by two Barcelona firms to import into Spain, under the temporary admission regime, quebracho extract to be used in the tanning of hides and skins, which are to be exported in the form of sole leather.

Importation of the extract must be made through Barcelona, and the Customs duties which would normally be paid must be guaranteed.

Provision is made for ensuring that the whole of the extract is re-exported as a component of the leather.

The concession is granted for a period of four years, subject to renewal annually thereafter. It may, however, be withdrawn should the Spanish manufacture of tanning extracts develop so as to be able to compete with the imported product in quality, quantity and price.

SILK: WITHDRAWAL OF QUOTAS

A Decree of October 16, published in the "Gaceta de Madrid" of October 18, abolishes the import quotas established by Decree of March 13 on the following silk products on entry into Spain:—Silk cocoons and waste thereof (Tariff No. 1279); silk yarn, unbleached, not twisted (No. 1282); silk yarn, unbleached, twisted (No. 1283); and silk yarn, boiled, bleached or dyed, twisted or not (No. 1284).

PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES

The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy at Madrid reports, by telegraph, that the rate of surcharge for the period October 21 to 31 in respect of import and export duties, Customs fines, etc., paid in Spanish silver coins or notes of the Bank of Spain has been fixed at 138·25 per cent.

(This applies to 75 per cent. of the duties, the remaining 25 per cent., as notified in the "B.T.J." of January 2, 1930, being payable in gold coin or in gold currency cheques drawn on or endorsed by qualified Spanish banks or foreign banks established in Spain. For certain classes of goods, however, the whole duty is payable in gold coin or in gold currency cheques.)

SWITZERLAND

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS: TINNED POULTRY

The Federal Veterinary Office has issued an Order, dated September 19 (in force from October 1), which provides that imports of tinned poultry will be subject in future to a special permit issued by the above Office.

The following goods are exempt from this measure: products made with chicken liver, goose foie gras, liver pastes and galantine.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

COMPENSATORY TAX ON PRODUCTS OF CERTAIN OILS

The Board of Trade have received a copy of a United States Treasury Decision [T.D. 47863], dated September 14, 1935, placing a compensatory tax on the import of products of certain oils. The text of the decision is as follows:—

During any period after the thirtieth day after the date of the enactment of this Act when—

(1) a processing tax is in effect under section 602½ of the Revenue Act of 1934, or

(2) an import tax is in effect under section 601 (c) (8) of the Revenue Act of 1932, as amended, there is hereby imposed upon any article (not within the scope of either such tax) manufactured or produced wholly or in chief value from any one or more of the oils subject to either such tax, when such article is imported into the United States from any foreign country or from any possession of the United States or from the high seas, a compensatory tax equivalent to the tax which would be payable under such section 602½ or 601 (c) (8) upon such oil or oils if imported into the United States or if processed in the United States.

The taxes under section 602½ of the Revenue Act of 1934 and under section 601 (c) (8) of the Revenue Act of 1932, as amended, were the subject of a notice in the "B.T.J." of June 28, 1934 (page 975).

Exhibitions and Fairs

FORTHCOMING EXHIBITIONS

UNITED KINGDOM

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, 1936

London, February 17 to 28, Olympia and White City

Organised by the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1; Telephone: Whitehall 9040, where full information as to the trades participating can be obtained.

Full information with regard to the Textiles Section may be obtained from The Manager, Textiles Section, British Industries Fair, Drury House, Russell Street, London, W.C.2, and with regard to the Furniture Section, from The Secretary, The Furniture Section Committee, British Industries Fair, 280, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, as well as from the Department of Overseas Trade.

Engineering and Hardware Section of the British Industries Fair, Castle Bromwich; Birmingham, February 17 to 28

Organised by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce (under the auspices of the Department of Overseas Trade), 95, New Street, Birmingham, 2.

1935

10TH ANNUAL NORTH LONDON EXHIBITION—
Alexandra Palace, N.22. October 9-26. Apply to Ewart Watson Exhibitions, Limited, Gloucester House, 19, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.

BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION, BIRMINGHAM—
October 15-26. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE AND MOTOR BOAT EXHIBITION, LONDON—
Olympia, W.14. October 17-26. Apply to Exhibition Manager, Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Limited, 83, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

MEDICAL EXHIBITION, LONDON—
Royal Horticultural Society's New Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. October 21-25. Apply to the "British and Colonial Pharmacist," 194-200, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

HOME AND FASHIONS EXHIBITION, LIVERPOOL—
October 22-November 2. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

"EVENING CHRONICLE" BRIGHTER HOMES EXHIBITION, NEWCASTLE—
October 22-November 2. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

IMPERIAL FRUIT SHOW AND CANNERS' EXHIBITION, CARDIFF—
October 25-November 2. Apply to Imperial Fruit Show, Limited, 5, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

IDEAL HOME, FOOD AND FASHION EXHIBITION, EDINBURGH—
November 2-16. Apply to the British Towns' Exhibition Association, Limited, 8, Waverley Market, Edinburgh.

10TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF SILVER FOXES, LONDON—
Agricultural Hall, Islington, N.1. November 6-8. Apply to Silver Fox Breeders' Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 69-73, Cannon Street, E.C.4.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL MOTOR TRANSPORT EXHIBITION, LONDON—
Olympia, W.14. November 7-16. Apply to Exhibition Manager, Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Limited, 83, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

GROCERS' AND ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION, LIVERPOOL—
November 13-23. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS AND TRANSPORT EXHIBITION, LONDON—
Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, N.1. November 18-23. Apply to Exhibition Offices, 13, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

BRIGHTER HOMES EXHIBITION, BRADFORD—
November 19-30. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

ENGINEERING EXHIBITION, CARDIFF—
Greyfriars Hall, November 20-30. For space apply to Secretary, South Wales Institute of Engineers, Park Place, Cardiff.

NORTHERN EXHIBITION OF INVENTIONS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—
St. George's Hall. November 20-30. Organised by the Institute of Patentees, 10, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS—*Continued*

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND CATERING EXHIBITION, LONDON—
November 29-December 6. Apply to Trade and Technical Exhibitions, Limited, Drury House, Russell Street, W.C.2.

20TH INTERNATIONAL BICYCLE AND MOTOR CYCLE SHOW, LONDON—
Olympia, W.14. November 30-December 7. Apply to Secretary, British Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers' and Traders' Union, Limited, "The Towers," Warwick Road, Coventry.

9TH ANNUAL CONGRESS OF RADIOLOGY AND EXHIBITION OF X-RAY APPARATUS, LONDON—
Central Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. December 4-6. Apply to Eric J. Ward Watkinson, Esq., 100, Judd Street, W.C.1.

5TH ANNUAL XMAS FAT STOCK SHOW, MANCHESTER—
December 14-17. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

1936

GROCERS', BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' EXHIBITION, SHEFFIELD—
January 21-30. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

SHOE AND LEATHER EXHIBITION (TRADE ONLY), MANCHESTER—
January 27-31. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

NATIONAL DAIRY AND ICE CREAM EXHIBITION, LONDON—
Crystal Palace. January 28-31. Apply to National Dairy and Ice Cream Convention, 8, Mitre Court Chambers, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

"GAZETTE" BRIGHTER HOMES EXHIBITION, BIRMINGHAM—
February 6-22. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

FOOD, COOKERY AND CATERING TRADES EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER—
February 11-22. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS AND ICE CREAM EXHIBITION, LIVERPOOL—
February 18-27. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

MERSEYSIDE INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION, LIVERPOOL—
March. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

"DAILY DISPATCH" BRIGHTER HOMES EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER—
March 11-April 4. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

GROCERS', BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' EXHIBITION, GLASGOW—
March 18-28. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

BRIGHTER HOMES EXHIBITION, LIVERPOOL—
April 17-May 2. Apply to Provincial Exhibitions, Limited, City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

OVERSEAS

1935

Universal and International Exhibition, Brussels—
April-November. The British Section is organised by the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, from whom full particulars can be obtained.

1ST INTERNATIONAL AERONAUTICAL SALON, MILAN—
October 12-28.

8TH INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR, RIO DE JANEIRO—
October 12-November 15. Enquiries re regulations address to Department of Overseas Trade, 2, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Applications for space address to Secretaria Geral do VIII Feira Internacional de Amostros da Cidade do Rio de Janeiro, Palacio das Festas, Avenida das Nacoes, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

12TH INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF FOODSTUFFS AND FOOD PREPARING APPARATUS AND MACHINERY (SALON DE L'ALIMENTATION), BRUSSELS—
Palais du Cinquantenaire. November 9-24. Apply to Société Coopérative des Industries et Commerçants en Matériel et Produits pour l'Alimentation, 8-10, Place de Brouckère, Brussels.

22ND NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION, HOUSTON, TEXAS—
November 18. Apply to Secretary, National Foreign Trade Council, 26, Beaver Street, New York.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AND CONVENTION OF AMERICAN BOTTLERS OF CARBONATED BEVERAGES, BALTIMORE, U.S.A.—
November 18-22. Apply to Mr. James L. Oliver, Secretary, Bottling Manufacturers of the United States of America, 224, Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS—*Continued*

1936

15TH AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, CAIRO—
February 15-March 30. Apply to Directeur de la Société Royale d'Agriculture, B.P.63, Cairo, Egypt.

SPRING FAIR, LEIPZIG—
General Samples Fair, March 1-6.
Textile and Clothing Fair, March 1-4.
Office Requisites Fair, March 1-5.
Furniture Fair, March 1-5.
Sports Articles Fair, March 1-5.

GREAT ENGINEERING AND BUILDING FAIR, LEIPZIG, March 1-9—
Photo, Optic and Cine Fair, March 1-6.
Machinery Fair, March 1-6.
Apply to London Office of the Leipzig Fair, 34-36, Maddox Street, W.1.

34TH ROYAL NETHERLANDS INDUSTRIES FAIR (INTERNATIONAL) (SPRING FAIR), UTRECHT—
March 10-19. Apply to Nederlands Jaarbeurs, Utrecht, Holland.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, ADELAIDE—
March 20-May 16. Apply to C. F. McCann, Esq., Agent-General for South Australia, Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

INTERNATIONAL LEVANT FAIR (7TH PALESTINE AND NEAR EAST EXHIBITION AND FAIR), TEL-AVIV—
April.

12TH INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL FAIR, LILLE—
April 4-19. Apply to Comité d'Organisation, 73, rue Faidherbe, Lille, France.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR BOAT SHOW (SALON NAUTIQUE INTERNATIONALE), PARIS—
April 26-May 10. Apply to Commissariat Général, 23-25, Avenue Victor-Emmanuel III, Paris (8e).

INTERNATIONAL AVIATION EXHIBITION, STOCKHOLM—
May 15-June 1. Apply to Ilis Internationella Luftfartsutällninger i Stockholm, 1936, Kungsgaten 31-33, Stockholm.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR (FOIRE DE PARIS), PARIS—
May 16-June 2. Apply to United Kingdom Representative, 17, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

TEXAS CENTENNIAL CENTRAL EXPOSITION, DALLAS—
June-November. Apply to Exposition Corporation, Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.

AUTUMN FAIR, LEIPZIG—
August 30-September 3. Apply to London Office of the Leipzig Fair, 34-36, Maddox Street, W.1.

1936-37

EMPIRE EXHIBITION (SOUTH AFRICA), JOHANNESBURG, 1936-37—
September, 1936-January, 1937. Enquiries should be addressed to the London Office of the Exhibition, 21, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. Telephone No.: Whitehall 6711.

NOTE.—No responsibility can be accepted with regard to the standing of the firms, companies or individuals mentioned.

While the utmost care has been taken in the compilation of this list it will, of course, be understood that the dates given are those decided upon by the organisers concerned and may be subject to alteration.

The list is not intended to include all forthcoming Fairs and Exhibitions throughout the world, but only to cover some of the more important ones and those likely to be of interest to the British manufacturer. Information regarding Exhibitions and Fairs other than those mentioned above is on file, and may be obtained on application to the **Department of Overseas Trade (Exhibitions and Fairs Division), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.**

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Bulletin of the Rubber Growers' Association (Incorporated), Vol. 17, No. 9, September, 1935. Published by the Rubber Growers' Association (Incorporated) (Incorporated in England), 19 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

Monthly Economic Survey of Chile, No. 8, August, 1935. Published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commerce, Santiago de Chile.

Transylvania and the History of the Roumanians—A reply to Professor R. W. Seton-Watson by Eugene Horváth, Ph.D., Professor of Budapest University. Published by the Sárkány Printing Company, Limited, Budapest.

Government Notices

CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS ACT, 1927

FILMS REGISTERED IN THE WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 22, 1935

Title of Film	Registered in the name of	Maker's name	Length (feet)	Registered No.	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
The Last Journey	Twickenham Film Distributors, Ltd.	Twickenham Film Studios, Ltd.	6,000	Br. 12225	Oct. 16
A Fire Has Been Arranged ...	Twickenham Film Distributors, Ltd.	Twickenham Film Studios, Ltd.	6,300	Br. 12226	Oct. 17
This Was England	Gaumont-British Distributors, Ltd.	G.B. Instructional, Ltd. ...	1,844	E. 12233	Oct. 19
Shipyard	Gaumont-British Distributors, Ltd.	G.B. Instructional, Ltd. ...	2,233	E. 12234	Oct. 19
Football And How It Is Played—Kicking (No. 1).	Gaumont-British Distributors, Ltd.	G.B. Instructional, Ltd. ...	742	Br. 12235	Oct. 19
Football And How It Is Played—Ball Control (No. 2)	Gaumont-British Distributors, Ltd.	G.B. Instructional, Ltd. ...	887	Br. 12236	Oct. 19
Football And How It Is Played—Goal-Keeping and Throwing In (No. 3).	Gaumont-British Distributors, Ltd.	G.B. Instructional, Ltd. ...	806	Br. 12237	Oct. 19
Football And How It Is Played—Defence (No. 4).	Gaumont-British Distributors, Ltd.	G.B. Instructional, Ltd. ...	833	Br. 12238	Oct. 19
Football And How It Is Played—Attack (No. 5).	Gaumont-British Distributors, Ltd.	G.B. Instructional, Ltd. ...	927	Br. 12239	Oct. 19
Football And How It Is Played—Tactics (No. 6).	Gaumont-British Distributors, Ltd.	G.B. Instructional, Ltd. ...	1,046	Br. 12240	Oct. 19
Sexton Blake And The Mademoiselle.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures, Ltd.	Fox British Pictures, Ltd. ...	5,773	Br. 12241	Oct. 21
Lend Me Your Wife	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures, Ltd.	Grafton Films, Ltd.	5,648	Br. 12252	Oct. 22
		FOREIGN			
Into Your Dance	First National Film Distributors, Ltd.	Vitaphone Corp.	645	F. 12224	Oct. 16
Joan Of Arc	Gaumont-British Distributors, Ltd.	Universum-Film A.G.	7,892	F. 12227	Oct. 17
After The Dance	Columbia Pictures Corp., Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Corp. ...	5,432	F. 12228	Oct. 18
Riding Wild	Columbia Pictures Corp., Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Corp. ...	4,930	F. 12229	Oct. 18
Funnyface	First National Film Distributors, Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc. ...	7,502	F. 12230	Oct. 18
Thunder In The Night ...	Fox Film Co., Ltd.	Fox Film Corp., Inc.	6,111	F. 12231	Oct. 18
Steamboat Round The Bend	Fox Film Co., Ltd.	Fox Film Corp., Inc.	7,372	F. 12232	Oct. 18
The Girl Friend	Columbia Pictures Corp., Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Corp. ...	5,797	F. 12242	Oct. 21
Pardon My Scotch	Columbia Pictures Corp., Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Corp. ...	1,687	F. 12243	Oct. 21
The Public Menace	Columbia Pictures Corp., Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Corp. ...	6,529	F. 12244	Oct. 21
It Always Happens	Columbia Pictures Corp., Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Corp. ...	1,602	F. 12245	Oct. 21
Virginia Judge	Paramount Film Service, Ltd.	Paramount International Corp.	5,403	F. 12246	Oct. 21
Special Agent	First National Film Distributors, Ltd.	Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc. ...	6,940	F. 12247	Oct. 21
The Roaring West (serial)—					
Episode 14	Universal Pictures, Ltd. ...	Universal Pictures Corp. ...	1,459	F. 12248	Oct. 21
Episode 15	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,783	F. 12249	Oct. 21
Mickey's Fire Brigade ...	United Artists Corp., Ltd. ...	Walt. Disney Productions, Inc.	702	F. 12250	Oct. 21
Arms And The Girl	United Artists Corp., Ltd. ...	Reliance Pictures, Inc. ...	6,554	F. 12251	Oct. 21
Little Sinner	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures, Ltd.	Hal E. Roach	1,379	F. 12253	Oct. 22

(Films, the titles of which appear in italics, are parts of a serial.)

*** The length of the film "Lost City" (F. 12176), registration of which was notified in the "B.T.J." of October 10, 1935, has been altered to 7,500 feet.

The length of the film "The Raven" (F. 11913), registration of which was notified in the "B.T.J." of July 25, 1935, has been altered to 5,163 feet.

BANKRUPTCY APPOINTMENT

The Board of Trade have appointed Mr. Harold Stones Haworth to be Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the County Courts holden at Blackburn and Clitheroe and Burnley, with effect from November 1, 1935, in the place of Mr. John William Carter, deceased.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACTS, 1907 TO 1932

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 24

LICENCES OF RIGHT

The undermentioned patents were endorsed "Licences of Right" on October 19, 1935:—

No. of Patent	Grantee	Subject Matter
224,547	The Sperry Gyroscope Company.	Signalling from dirigible craft.
301,470	Triggs, W. W. ("Elin" Akt. Ges. für Elektrische Industrie).	Electric welding burner.
312,357	"Elin" Akt. Ges. für Elektrische Industrie.	Dynamo - electric machines more especially for electric arc welding.
312,358	"Elin" Akt. Ges. für Elektrische Industrie.	Arc welding.
374,760	Saddleton, W. H. ...	Trousers and like garments.
374,806	Vereinigte Aluminiumwerke Akt. Ges.	Production of oxide coatings on aluminium and its alloys.
377,385	Vereinigte Aluminiumwerke Akt. Ges.	Treatment of surfaces of aluminium or aluminium alloys.
385,396	Goddard, J. ...	Scissors and such like apparatus.
389,010	Sihu, W., Jr. ...	Insulating roller for electric leads.
389,155	Brivio, C.	Hubs for bicycle wheels.
391,494	"Shell" Marketing Company, Limited.	Means for packing tin and like plates and to inner containers therefor.
408,971	The Carborundum Company, Limited.	Manufacture of abrasive articles.
427,097	Lamberton, J. R. ...	Tilting devices for use in rolling metals.

The Patent Office.

M. F. LINDLEY,
Comptroller-General.

Openings for British Trade

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

United Kingdom firms desirous of offering goods of United Kingdom manufacture may obtain the names and addresses of the persons or firms, as well as particulars of other enquiries and copies of reports referred to in the following notices, by applying to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, and quoting the specific reference number and country. Applications for names and addresses must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade except where otherwise stated.

BRITISH EMPIRE

AUSTRALIA

FURNISHING FABRICS (FOR CURTAINS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS).—Agents established at Melbourne wish to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 366.)

ENGINEERING SUPPLIES AND SPECIALTIES.—The director of an Australian manufacturing organisation, who is now in this country, is prepared to assist United Kingdom manufacturers of the above lines either in the capacity of a factory representative visiting existing agents, or as a sole agent on a commission basis. (Ref. No. 367.)

TEXTILE MACHINERY.—A firm of textile agents established at Melbourne wish to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 368.)

TRANSPARENT CELLULOSE WRAPPING METAL FOILS FOR TOBACCO AND CONFECTIONERY TRADES, FOIL PAPERS FOR BOXMAKERS, FANCY BOX COVERING PAPERS.—An agent established at Sydney wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission or, if necessary, purchasing basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 369.)

BRITISH INDIA

TENDERS INVITED

PISTON RING HAMMERING MACHINE AND TYRE ROLLING MACHINE.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Calcutta reports that the Indian Stores Department is calling for tenders, to be presented in New Delhi by November 5, 1935, for the supply of a piston ring hammering machine and a tyre rolling machine for securing retaining rings of specified tyres. (Ref. T.Y. 5398.)

ONE 100-TON OVERHEAD ELECTRIC TRAVELLING CRANE, 37 FT. 3 IN. SPAN.—The Director-General, India Store Department, Belvedere Road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites tenders for :—

One 100-ton overhead electric travelling crane, 37 ft. 3 in. span.

Tenders due November 12, 1935.

Forms of tender obtainable from the above at a fee (which will not be returned) of 5s.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

JAMAICA

CANNED GOODS; TWEEDS AND SERGES; DRUGS AND PATENT MEDICINES; NOVELTIES.—A manufacturers' representative established at Kingston wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 370.)

CANADA

ZINC OXIDE.—A manufacturers' agent with headquarters in Montreal wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, for the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 371.)

NEW ZEALAND

TOBACCO, CIGARETTES, MEDICINES AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.—A firm of wholesale general merchants established at Dunedin wishes to obtain the representation, on a basis to be arranged, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 372.)

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—*Continued*

TENDERS INVITED

CABLE.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Wellington reports that the Post and Telegraph Department is calling for tenders, to be presented in Wellington by November 18, 1935, for the supply of 15,180 ft. of 300-pair and 11,385 ft. of 1,000-pair paper-insulated star-quad, lead-covered telephone cable. (Ref. T.Y. 10172.)

OMNIBUS CHASSIS.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Wellington reports that the Christchurch Tramway Board is calling for tenders, to be presented in New Zealand by November 16, 1935, for the supply and delivery of omnibus chassis. (Ref. T.Y. 5399.)

SOLDER.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Wellington reports that the New Zealand Post and Telegraph Department is calling for tenders, to be presented in Wellington by November 28, 1935, for the supply of 6,000 lbs. of resin-cored solder. (Ref. T.Y. 5397.)

TELEPHONE CABLE.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Wellington reports that the Post and Telegraph Department is calling for tenders, to be presented in Wellington by November 14, 1935, for the supply of one mile of 14 pair, lead covered, paper core star quad trunk type cable and one mile of 28 pair lead covered, tinned enamelled, double silk and wool covered cable. (Ref. T.Y. 10171.)

BATTERY PLATES, ETC.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Wellington reports that the Post and Telegraph Department is calling for tenders, to be presented in Wellington by January 21, 1936, for the supply of 26 sets of plates for a 350 am. hour secondary battery consisting of 23 main and three end cells. (Ref. T.Y. 10175.)

SWITCHGEAR AND METERING EQUIPMENT.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Wellington reports that the Public Works Department is calling for tenders, to be presented in Wellington by February 4, 1936, for the supply of 11-k.v. switchgear and metering equipment for the Paraparaumu substation of the Mangahao power development scheme. (Ref. T.Y. 10177.)

TRANSFORMERS.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Wellington reports that the Public Works Department is calling for tenders, to be presented in Wellington by February 4, 1936, for the supply of three 750-k.v.a. oil-immersed, self-cooled single-phase transformers. (Ref. T.Y. 10176.)

FLAX CANVAS AND WHITE COTTON DUCK.—H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand reports that the New Zealand Government Stores Control Board is calling for tenders (Tender No. P.S.S. 3858), to be presented in New Zealand by February 3, 1936, for the supply of :—

2,300 yards of flax canvas.

1,100 yards of white cotton duck.

(Ref. T.Y. 127.)

TEXTILE STORES.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Wellington reports that the New Zealand Government Stores Control Board is calling for tenders (Tender No. P.S.S. 3858) for the supply of various stores, comprising handkerchiefs, calico, flax and other canvas, hair carpet, casement cloth, dress cotton, cotton tweed suiting, white quilts, dowlas, white cotton duck, flannelette, winceyette, huckaback, crash and Turkish towelling, shirtings, swanskin, twill and other sheetings, ticking, felt, moleskin, buttons, needles, elastic, tape, linen thread, cotton on reels, drills, denims, Turkish towels and many other lines.

Tenders must reach the Principal, Stores Division, General Post Office, Wellington, C.1, New Zealand, not later than noon on February 3, 1936. Samples of the items it is proposed to supply must also be submitted. Piece-goods are to be packed in pressed bales.

A copy of the complete schedule and conditions of tender, together with standard samples of some of the items, may be seen at the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 44), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, while a further copy of the documents (but not the samples) is available for immediate loan to firms, in order of application, who may be unable to arrange for inspection in London. It should be noted, however, that the tender documents in the possession of the Department are specimens only and the Department is unable to supply forms to firms for the actual submission of tenders.

Local representation is desirable. The Department of Overseas Trade is prepared to furnish firms desirous of tendering for the supply of material of United Kingdom manufacture and not represented in New Zealand with the names of United Kingdom merchant houses with New Zealand connections who may be willing to handle tenders on their behalf. (Ref. T. 125.)

SOUTH AFRICA

INSOLE BOARD (BOTH PLAIN AND CANVAS BACK); HEELING BOARD; SHOE STIFFENERS; SOLUTIONS FOR FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURERS; LATEX; CREPE RUBBER; SHOE LACES.—An agent specialising in supplies

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—*Continued*

for footwear factories wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission or distributing basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 373.)

ALUMINIUM FOIL AND TRANSPARENT CELLULOSE WRAPPING.—A firm of agents established at Cape Town wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 374.)

TENDERS INVITED

ELECTRICAL MATERIAL.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Cape Town reports that the Municipality of Port Elizabeth is calling for tenders, to be presented in Port Elizabeth by November 14, 1935, for the supply of electrical material, comprising cables, transformers, poles and stays, motors, meters, demand indicators, time switches and lamps. (Ref. T.Y. 10167.)

HAND OPERATED OVERHEAD TRAVELLING CRANE.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the South African Railways and Harbour Administration are calling for tenders, to be presented in Johannesburg by November 18, 1935, for the supply of a 7½-ton hand operated travelling crane and a crane gantry. (Ref. T.Y. 5395.)

STEELWORK FOR COALING PLANT.—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Johannesburg reports that the South African Railways and Harbours Administration is calling for tenders, to be presented in Johannesburg by December 2, 1935, for the supply and delivery of structural steelwork for a new coaling plant at Klerksdorp. (Ref. T.Y. 5392.)

EUROPE

DENMARK

STAINLESS STEEL IN SHEETS.—A firm of agents established at Copenhagen wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 375.)

AFRICA

ALGERIA

KNITTING WOOL.—An agent at present representing, at Algiers, French manufacturers of knitting wool, desires to establish contacts in the United Kingdom. (Ref. No. 376.)

ASIA

BRITISH MALAYA, SIAM AND SUMATRA

BUILDERS' HARDWARE SUCH AS STEEL WINDOWS, LOCKS, BOLTS, HINGES, ETC.—A well-established firm of manufacturers' agents at Singapore wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission, purchasing or consignment basis, for the Malay Peninsula, Siam and Sumatra, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 377.)

JAPAN AND MANCHURIA

DIESEL ENGINE LORRIES, ALSO DIESEL ENGINES FOR RAILWAYS.—A manufacturers' representative established at Tokyo desires to obtain the agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers. (Ref. No. 378.)

MALAYA

BRASS STOPCOCKS, BIBCOCKS, WASTES AND GRATINGS, GALVANISED PIPES AND FITTINGS.—A firm of general importers, sanitary engineers and contractors established at Singapore wishes to obtain the representation, on a commission, purchasing or consignment basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of the above. (Ref. No. 379.)

NEAR EAST

EGYPT

TENDERS INVITED

(1) ALUMINA SULPHATE MIXING AND PROPORTIONING APPARATUS; (2) CLARIFIER TANK; (3) RAPID GRAVITY FILTERS.—The Acting Commercial Secretary to the Residency, Egypt, reports that the Ministry of Public Works, Cairo, are inviting tenders for the supply, construction, erection and delivery of the above.

The closing date for the receipt of tenders in Egypt is November 16, 1935.

Firms desirous of offering plant of United Kingdom manufacture can obtain the further details of this call for tenders upon application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. (Ref. 28083/1935 should be quoted.)

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—*Continued*

LATIN AMERICA

ARGENTINA

COTTON, WOOLLEN AND WORSTED PIECE-GOODS; COTTON YARNS.—A firm of representatives, established in Buenos Aires, wishes to communicate with United Kingdom manufacturers of cotton yarns; cotton piece-goods (including cheap poplins, zephyrs, prints and whites) and woollen and worsted piece-goods, with a view to obtaining agencies, on a commission basis, for Argentina. (Ref. No. 380.)

TENDERS INVITED

BELTING.—The Commercial Counsellor to H.M. Embassy at Buenos Aires reports that the Argentine State Oilfields Department is calling for tenders, to be presented in Buenos Aires by November 18, 1935, for the supply of hair, balata, leather, rubber and silk belting. (Ref. T.Y. 5391.)

FACILITIES OFFERED TO UNITED KINGDOM TRADERS

The Department of Overseas Trade has at its command an extensive overseas Intelligence system, which comprises the Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services in foreign countries and Trade Commissioners and Imperial or other Trade Correspondents in the Empire.

From this Intelligence Service information on all subjects of commercial interest is received at the Department, where it is collated and classified in a form convenient for reference, and is available to any firm trading in goods manufactured in the United Kingdom upon personal or written application to the Department at 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

The information at the disposal of the Department is of a widely varied nature, and includes such matters as the following:—Sources of supply, prices, etc., of trade products; Foreign and Colonial contracts open to tender; openings for United Kingdom trade abroad; general conditions prevailing in Overseas markets; demand for particular articles abroad; nature and extent of foreign competition, and suggestions for meeting it; methods of distribution and marketing; credit conditions, terms of payment, etc., abroad; Foreign and Colonial importers of United Kingdom goods; firms or individuals considered suitable to act as representatives or agents for United Kingdom firms; Foreign and Colonial Tariff and Customs Regulations; statistics of Imports or Exports; forms of Certificates of Origin; regulations concerning commercial travellers; Consular Invoices; shipping and transport, etc.

Members of United Kingdom firms are urged to call upon the Department's representatives abroad when they visit an overseas country. It is also important that they should make a point of their representatives abroad keeping in close touch with the Department's officers.

METHODS OF ADDRESSING ENQUIRIES

The Department of Overseas Trade invites applications for assistance from manufacturers and exporters of United Kingdom goods who are desirous of initiating or extending Overseas connections, but it is desired to call attention to one or two points, the observance of which will facilitate the supply of the information required.

When the enquiry concerns an Overseas market the applicant may, of course, apply direct to H.M. Trade Commissioners or Imperial or other Trade Correspondents in the British Empire, and to H.M. Commercial Diplomatic or Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, but it is generally advisable to communicate in the first instance with the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, as the information required is frequently already in the possession of the Department, and the delay involved in communicating with the officers abroad can therefore often be avoided. Should the information required not be available in London, the Department will make all necessary enquiries abroad on the applicant's behalf.

When making application for information enquiries should clearly specify:—

(1) The countries concerning which information is required;
(2) The precise kinds of goods; and
(3) The particular point in regard to which the information is sought.

By following this method of making their enquiries as specific as possible applicants will materially assist the Department in its endeavour to supply the precise information required.

H.M. Trade Commissioners and Imperial Trade Correspondents

N.B.—Telegraphic addresses are given in brackets. The Trade Commissioners possess Lieber's Five-Letter Code

CANADA

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS :—

MONTREAL.—Mr. F. W. Field, C.M.G., H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada; Mr. H. F. Gurney, H.M. Trade Commissioner in the Maritime Provinces of Canada; 1111, Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. ("Britcom, Montreal.")

TORONTO.—Mr. A. M. Wiseman, M.C., H.M. Trade Commissioner, 901-902, Bank of Hamilton Building, 61-67, Yonge Street, Toronto. ("Toroncom, Toronto.") (At present on an official visit to this country.)

VANCOUVER.—Mr. J. L. Wilson Goode, H.M. Trade Commissioner, 850, West Hastings Street, Vancouver. ("Vancom, Vancouver.")

WINNIPEG.—Mr. C. Kemp, H.M. Trade Commissioner, 703, Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg. ("Wincom, Winnipeg.")

IMPERIAL TRADE CORRESPONDENTS :—

ALBERTA.—Mr. J. H. Hanna, Board of Trade, Calgary.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Mr. W. E. Anderson, 85½, Prince William Street, Saint John.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Mr. E. A. Saunders, Board of Trade, Halifax.

QUEBEC.—Mr. G. B. Ramsey, 27, St. John Street, Quebec.

AUSTRALIA

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS :—

SYDNEY.—Mr. R. W. Dalton, C.M.G., H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Australia; Mr. J. R. Adams, H.M. Trade Commissioner; Herald Building, Pitt Street, Sydney. ("Combritto, Sydney.") (Usual commercial codes.)

MELBOURNE.—Mr. F. W. Colman, H.M. Trade Commissioner, Henty House, Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1. ("Combrit, Melbourne.") (Usual commercial codes.)

IMPERIAL TRADE CORRESPONDENTS :—

QUEENSLAND.—Mr. C. L. Fox, National Mutual Building, 293, Queen Street, Brisbane.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Mr. C. B. Jennings, 45/47, Steamship Buildings, Currie Street, Adelaide.

TASMANIA.—Mr. E. Ross, 23, Old Wharf, Hobart.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Mr. H. C. Reid, c/o Messrs. Connor, Doherty and Durack, Ltd., Howard Street, Perth. ("Combritent, Perth.")

NEW GUINEA.—The Official Secretary, Rabaul.

NEW ZEALAND

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONER :—

WELLINGTON.—Mr. R. Boulter, C.M.G., H.M. Trade Commissioner (P.O. Box 369), T. & G. Building, Grey Street, Wellington, C.1. ("Wellingcom, Wellington.")

IMPERIAL TRADE CORRESPONDENT :—

DUNEDIN.—Mr. H. P. West, Chamber of Commerce, Dunedin.

SOUTH AFRICA

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS :—

CAPE TOWN.—Mr. W. Peters, C.M.G., H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa; Mr. A. W. H. Hall, H.M. Trade Commissioner (P.O. Box 1346), Colonial Orphan Chamber Buildings, 41, Parliament Street, Cape Town. ("Austere, Cape Town.")

JOHANNESBURG.—Mr. J. W. Brigden, H.M. Trade Commissioner (P.O. Box 839), Prudential Assurance Building, 90 and 92, Fox Street, Johannesburg. ("Austere, Johannesburg.")

IMPERIAL TRADE CORRESPONDENTS :—

CAPE PROVINCE.—Mr. W. R. Fryer, P.O. Box 48, Port Elizabeth.

NATAL PROVINCE.—Mr. David Strachan (P.O. Box 1858), 78/82, Salisbury House, Smith Street, Durban.

BASUTOLAND.—The Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, Maseru.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA.—Messrs. Lorentz and Bone (Solicitors). (P.O. Box 85, Kaiser Strasse, Windhoek.)

IRISH FREE STATE

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE COMMISSIONER :—

DUBLIN.—Mr. N. Elmslie, C.M.G., United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 69, Merrion Square, Dublin, C.17. ("Dubcom, Dublin.")

NEWFOUNDLAND

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS :—

Mr. F. W. Field, C.M.G., H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Newfoundland; Mr. H. F. Gurney, H.M. Trade Commissioner in Newfoundland, 1111, Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. ("Britcom, Montreal.")

IMPERIAL TRADE CORRESPONDENT :—

ST. JOHN'S.—Mr. H. V. Hutchings, Secretary for Customs.

INDIA AND CEYLON

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS :—

CALCUTTA.—Sir Thomas M. Ainscough, C.B.E., H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon; Mr. A. Schofield, H.M. Trade Commissioner (P.O. Box 683), Fairlie House, Fairlie Place, Calcutta. ("Tradcom, Calcutta.")

BOMBAY.—Mr. W. D. Montgomery Clarke, H.M. Trade Commissioner (P.O. Box 815), 3, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. ("Tradcom, Bombay.")

IMPERIAL TRADE CORRESPONDENT :—

CEYLON.—The Principal Collector of Customs, Colombo.

SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

IMPERIAL TRADE CORRESPONDENTS :—

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.—Mr. W. Brown (P.O. Box 11), Union Buildings, Manica Road, Salisbury.

Mr. W. A. Carnegie (P.O. Box 244), 23-27, Exchange Buildings, Selborne Avenue, Bulawayo.

NORTHERN RHODESIA. — The Controller of Customs, Livingstone.

NYASALAND.—The Comptroller of Customs, Limbe.

EAST AFRICA

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONER :—

NAIROBI.—Mr. A. E. Pollard, H.M. Trade Commissioner (P.O. Box 220), Memorial Hall, Sixth Avenue, Nairobi, Kenya Colony. ("Britishers, Nairobi.")

IMPERIAL TRADE CORRESPONDENTS :—

KENYA PROTECTORATE.—The Commissioner of Customs, Mombasa.

SOMALILAND.—The Secretary to the Government, Sheikh.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY (formerly German East Africa).—The Comptroller of Customs, Dar-es-Salaam.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.—The Assistant Commissioner of Customs (P.O. Box 289), Kampala, Uganda.

ZANZIBAR.—The Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs, Zanzibar.

WEST AFRICA

IMPERIAL TRADE CORRESPONDENTS :—

THE GAMBIA. — The Receiver-General, Customs Dept., Bathurst.

GOLD COAST.—The Comptroller of Customs, Accra.

NIGERIA.—The Comptroller of Customs, Lagos.

SIERRA LEONE.—The Colonial Treasurer, Freetown.

CAMEROONS, BRITISH SPHERE OF.—The Resident, Cameroons Province.

EAST INDIES

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONER :—

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Mr. R. B. Willmot, H.M. Trade Commissioner (P.O. Box 608), Fullerton Building, Singapore. ("Singcom, Singapore.")

IMPERIAL TRADE CORRESPONDENTS :—

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—The Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Sandakan.

SARAWAK.—The Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Kuching, Sarawak.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.—The Senior Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Kuala Lumpur.

LABUAN.—The Resident, Labuan.

WEST INDIES AND CENTRAL AMERICA

H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS :—

TRINIDAD.—Mr. W. D. Lambie, H.M. Trade Commissioner (P.O. Box 225), 5, Abercromby Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad. ("Trincom, Port of Spain.")

JAMAICA.—Mr. C. M. Pickthall, H. M. Trade Commissioner (P.O. Box 393), Royal Mail Building, Kingston, Jamaica. ("Britcom, Kingston, Jamaica.")

IMPERIAL TRADE CORRESPONDENTS :—

ANTIGUA.—The Treasurer, Antigua.

BAHAMAS.—The Colonial Secretary, Nassau.

BARBADOS.—The Colonial Secretary, Bridgetown.

BERMUDA.—The Colonial Secretary, Bermuda.

BRITISH GUIANA.—The Comptroller of Customs, Georgetown.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—The Colonial Secretary, Belize.

DOMINICA.—The Treasurer, Dominica.

GRENADA.—The Comptroller of Customs, Grenada.

MONTSERRAT.—The Assistant Treasurer, Montserrat.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS.—The Treasurer and Comptroller of Customs, St. Kitts.

ST. LUCIA.—The Treasurer, St. Lucia.

ST. VINCENT.—The Supervisor of Customs, St. Vincent.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.—The Commissioner, Virgin Islands.

MEDITERRANEAN

IMPERIAL TRADE CORRESPONDENTS :—

GIBRALTAR.—The Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.

MALTA.—The Collector of Customs, Valetta.

CYPRUS.—The Secretary, Trade Development Board, Nicosia.

OTHER PARTS OF THE EMPIRE

IMPERIAL TRADE CORRESPONDENTS :—

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.—Mr. F. E. Johnson, I.S.O., Treasurer and Collector of Customs, Tulagi.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

FIJI.—The Comptroller of Customs, Suva.

MAURITIUS.—The Collector of Customs, Mauritius.

ST. HELENA.—Lieut.-Col. E. L. Salier, M.C., St. Helena.

SAMOA.—Mr. F. L. A. Götz, General Manager, New Zealand Reparation Estates, Apia, Samoa.

SEYCHELLES.—The Clerk to the Governor, Seychelles.

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